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# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

INCLUDING

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION, STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE EXPERIENCE  
FOR THE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES OF THE YEAR, COMPARATIVE  
ANALYSIS OF INJURIES FOR FIVE YEARS, AND GEN-  
ERAL INFORMATION ON MATTERS UNDER THE  
COMPENSATION ACT DURING THE PERIOD  
JULY 1, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.



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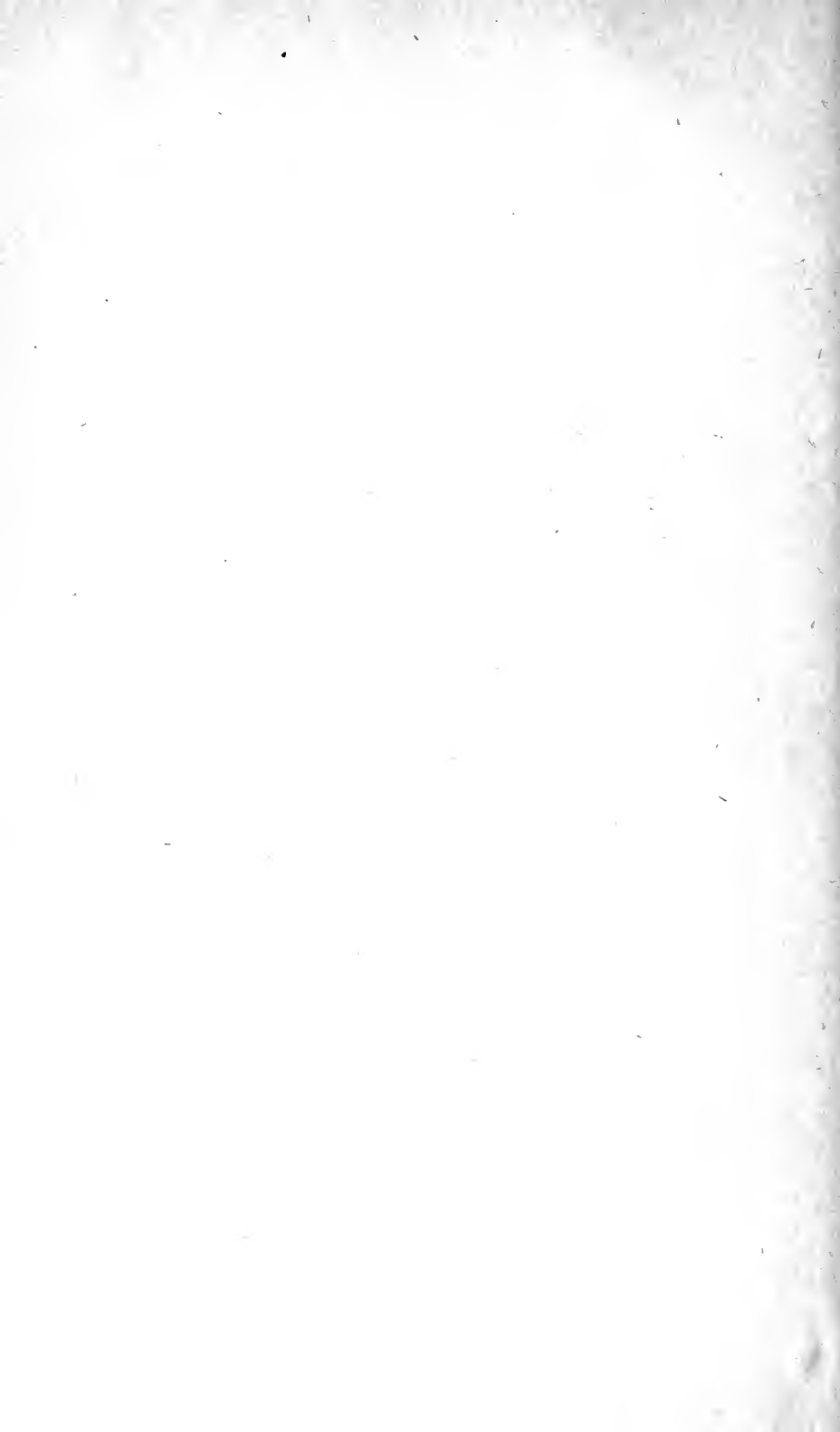
1918.

PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT  
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# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD, ROOM 272, WEST WING,  
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 4, 1918.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

The Industrial Accident Board has the honor to transmit herewith its fifth annual report.

Respectfully,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

WILLIAM W. KENNARD, *Chairman.*

DAVID T. DICKINSON.

JOSEPH A. PARKS.

THOMAS F. BOYLE.

FRANK J. DONAHUE.

CHESTER E. GLEASON.

JOHN H. COGSWELL.

ROBERT E. GRANDFIELD, *Secretary.*



**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.**

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**FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.**

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**INTRODUCTION.**

In this, the fifth annual report issued by the Industrial Accident Board, facts and figures that are of interest in connection with the administration and development of the Workmen's Compensation Act are presented for the year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. In addition to the experience for the fifth year there is included in brief form reference to that for preceding years when this will be of assistance in interpreting the present developments.

Furthermore, other material is presented beyond the closing of the administrative year when such action appears advisable. Each year a certain period necessarily must elapse after the close of operations on June 30, to allow for the compilation of the data and the development of the experience to the point at which dependable conclusions may be drawn.

In the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, various amendments to the law became effective, some of which were passed by the Legislature of 1916 and others by the Legislature of 1917. The more important of these changes are considered below.

On all injuries occurring on or after Jan. 1, 1917, compensation because of total incapacity dates from the eleventh day after the injury instead of the fifteenth day after the injury as was provided in the law previously in effect. Under this change an employee who has lost ten days' wages becomes entitled to

compensation for the first week at the end of the seventeenth day following the injury instead of waiting until the twenty-first day from the day of the injury. This change in the act has proved to be a real benefit to employees, and has not unduly increased the cost.

Another provision which became effective on Jan. 1, 1917, provides that when an agreement for the payment of compensation has been reached between the insurer and the employee, the former may not discontinue compensation payments without the written assent of the employee, or the approval of the Board or a member thereof. As an exception to this, if an employee in fact earns wages, compensation shall then be adjusted according to the extent of the employee's impairment in earning power.

The preceding laws were made by the Legislature of 1916, but, as stated above, did not become effective until Jan. 1, 1917.

Some of the other important amendments to the act made by the Legislature of 1917 referred to the amount of weekly compensation payable, the procedure and administration under the act, the payment of burial expenses, and the provision for medical attention.

By the first of these changes the maximum weekly rate of compensation was increased from \$10 per week to \$14 on cases of injury occurring on or after May 14, 1917. The law provides two-thirds of the average weekly wages on account of total disability and the previous weekly limit of \$10 worked out in practice so that any employee receiving wages in excess of \$15 per week would not receive the full two-thirds benefit. Under the change in the law, however, employees receiving up to \$21 per week receive the full benefit of two-thirds of the average weekly wages. This amendment proved to be a much-needed change for that class of employees receiving wages in the higher groups. The importance of this amendment to employees is indicated by figures for the fifth year of the act, which indicate that 37.5 per cent. of the employees injured non-fatally in Massachusetts receive wages in excess of \$15 per week, so that this group under the law previously in effect would have received benefits amounting to \$4 less per case each week. From



another point of view, for example, the employee whose average weekly wages were \$20 per week, under the law previously in effect would be limited to a payment of \$10 per week, so that in fact he would receive as compensation only 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages. Under the provision that the maximum should be \$14 per week, however, all cases with wages ranging up to \$21 per week receive the full benefit of  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. This is distinctly a justifiable change in the law and a development that was much needed in behalf of employees.

The second of these changes refers to the simplification of procedure found to be advisable in the hearing of cases. Beginning June 23, 1917, the membership of the Board was increased from five to seven members, and the extent to which hearings have increased has shown this to be a necessary and wise provision. One of the important purposes of the Compensation Act was to remove the delay in the adjustment of cases which previously was operative under the system of employers' liability, and with this increase in the membership of the Board it is now possible to set cases down for hearing within a reasonable time. The law provides further that on and after June 23, 1917, cases should be heard by single members of the Board instead of committees of arbitration. Along with the increase in the membership of the Board it is provided that five members designated by the chairman shall compose the reviewing board, and that three of these for this purpose shall constitute a quorum. The net result of this change in procedure has been to afford a speedier remedy to employees and insurance companies according to the intent of the Compensation Act.

By the third change it was provided that burial expenses in an amount not to exceed \$100 should be paid in fatal cases. If there are dependents, however, the amount so paid by the insurance company operates to diminish the period in which compensation on account of dependency is to be paid. This amendment to the law was not made in the manner in which the Board recommended the change. The law previously in effect provided that in cases in which there was no dependency funeral expenses should be paid in an amount not to exceed \$200, but when the law was revised the amount was reduced to \$100 in all cases. The Board proposed that the provision

should be left as it was, \$200, when no dependents survived the fatally injured employee, and in addition that the statute should be amended so as to provide for the payment of \$100 to dependents for the purpose of providing them with a fund to assist in the payment of the extraordinary expenses incurred at the time of the burial. This would give dependents the compensation provided by law and an additional sum of \$100 for the purpose specified.

The fourth amendment to which attention is directed applies to the furnishing of medical treatment. The law previously in effect stated that reasonable medical attention should be furnished by the insurer, but the amendment provided that —

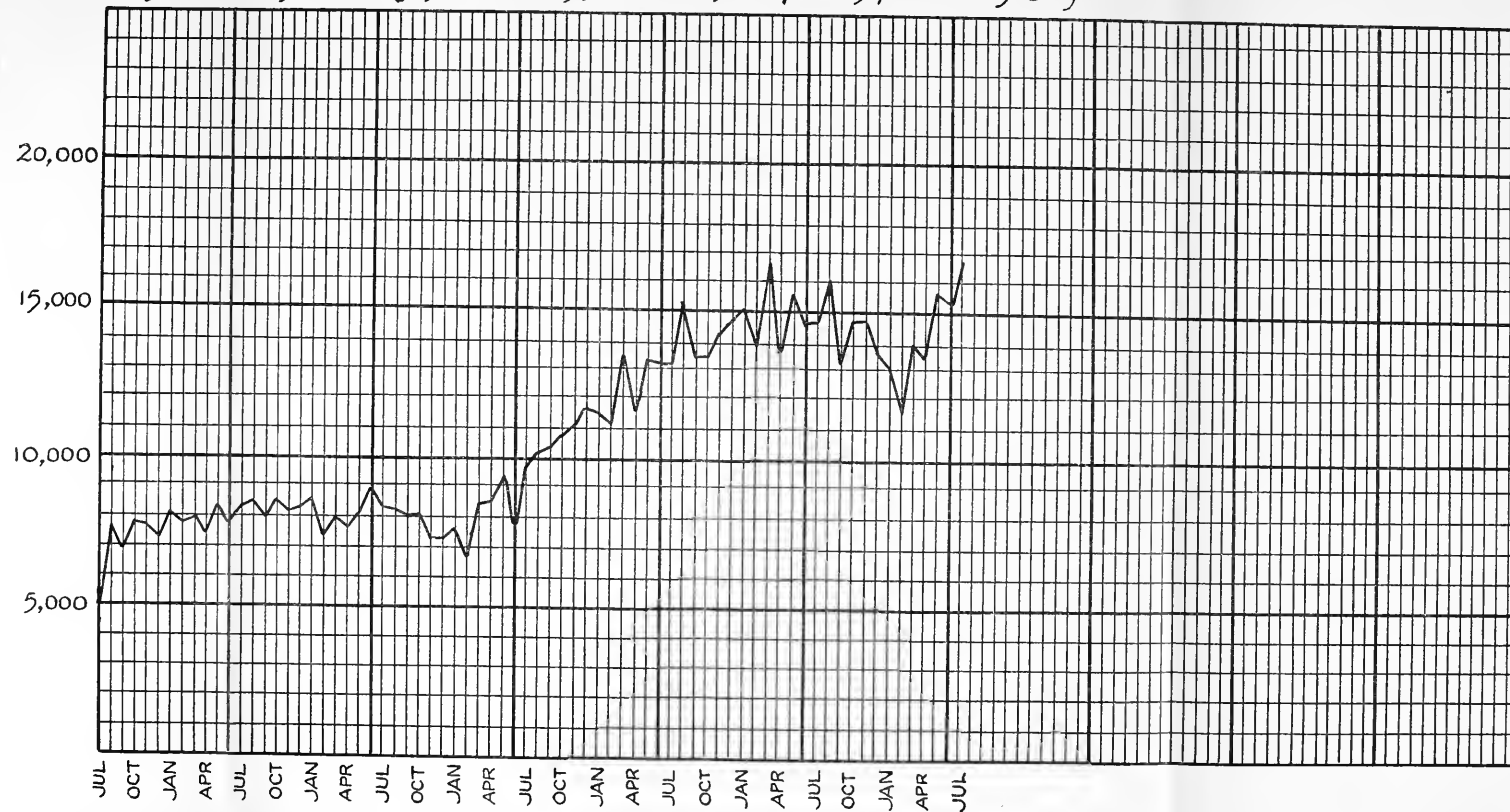
The employee shall have the right to select a physician other than the one provided by the association, and in case he shall be treated by a physician of his own selection, or whether in case of emergency or for other justifiable cause, a physician other than the one provided by the association is called in to treat the injured employee, the reasonable cost of his services shall be paid by the association, subject to the approval of the industrial accident board.

From an administrative point of view, the work of the Industrial Accident Board has greatly increased in the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, as compared with preceding years, and especially so with reference to the first three years of the act. In the fourth year there was an appreciable increase over the experience for preceding years, but in the fifth year the work expanded to still greater proportions. Some indication of this may be given by considering the number of accident reports received by the Board, since these furnish the basis from which much of the other work arises. The following table shows the monthly receipt of reports for each of the first five years of the act: —



# NUMBER OF ACCIDENT REPORTS BY MONTHS

1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19



*Number of Accident Reports received.*

MONTH.	YEAR.				
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
July, . . . . .	5,080	8,360	8,319	9,728	13,184
August, . . . . .	7,721	8,567	8,203	10,123	15,231
September, . . . . .	7,068	8,037	7,994	10,372	13,573
October, . . . . .	7,948	8,670	8,106	10,702	13,567
November, . . . . .	7,734	8,188	7,333	11,054	14,336
December, . . . . .	7,331	8,292	7,385	11,602	14,714
January, . . . . .	8,138	8,562	7,631	11,431	15,152
February, . . . . .	7,860	7,385	6,723	11,158	13,988
March, . . . . .	8,027	8,013	8,431	13,492	16,655
April, . . . . .	7,556	7,655	8,504	11,653	13,847
May, . . . . .	8,380	8,091	9,274	13,269	15,510
June, . . . . .	7,788	8,909	7,866	13,111	14,615
Totals, . . . . .	90,631	98,729	95,769	137,695	174,372

The preceding analysis includes reports of all industrial injuries received at this office, both trivial and the more serious cases. Later on in the report the statistics are analyzed so as to show the experience for tabulatable injuries, so that the varying effect of minor injuries is eliminated. Under the Massachusetts law, however, the reporting of all injuries is required, with the result that the Board necessarily must perform all the work connected with the routine process of handling this material.

The foregoing figures indicate also that in the fifth year of the act the number of injuries increased over the number for the preceding year by approximately 27 per cent. Furthermore, injuries received in the fifth year as compared with the average annual receipts for the first three years represent an increase of approximately 83 per cent. The following table shows this information in similar form by indicating the average number of reports received monthly for the first five years:—

*Average Monthly Receipt of Accident Reports.*

YEAR.	Average per Month.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, . . . . .	7,553
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, . . . . .	8,227
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, . . . . .	7,981
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, . . . . .	11,475
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, . . . . .	14,531

Although these cases are not all tabulatable, medical attention is given on more than 50 per cent., and the records must be kept in order to meet any question which may arise in connection with any case.

In addition to the actual receipt and handling of reports of injuries, further information is given below with reference to hearings, agreements and settlement receipts. This is of value for the purpose of showing the development of the work under the provisions of the law.

Number of cases in which parties failed to agree, and hearings were requested:—

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive, . . . . .	584
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive, . . . . .	799
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive, . . . . .	1,201
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive, . . . . .	1,600
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive, . . . . .	1,902

Hearings before Board under Part III., section 7:—

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive, . . . . .	56
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive, . . . . .	149
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive, . . . . .	195
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive, . . . . .	172
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive, . . . . .	228

Hearings before Board under Part III., section 12:—

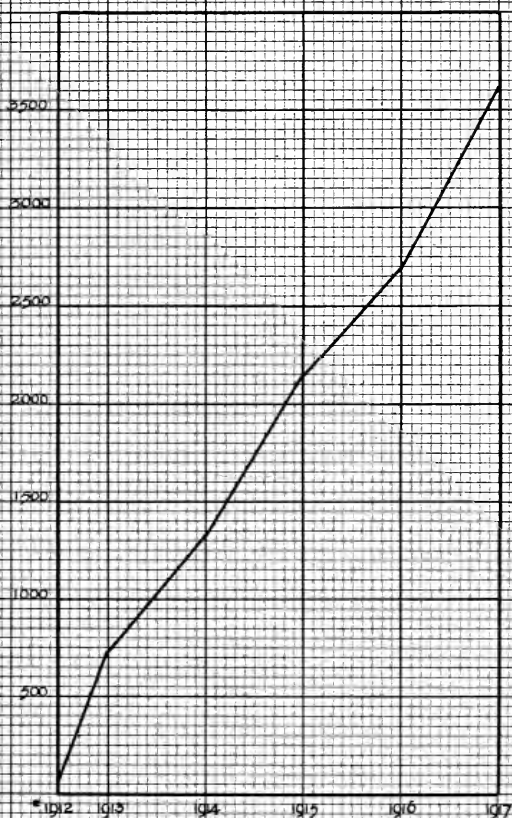
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive, . . . . .	6
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive, . . . . .	22
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive, . . . . .	38
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive, . . . . .	34
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive, . . . . .	123

<sup>1</sup> Under the new procedure all hearings under Part III., section 12, are held before single members.

# NUMBER OF HEARINGS

## UNDER COMPENSATION ACT

JULY 1 1912 - NOVEMBER 30 1917



\*Six months





## Special Board cases under general provisions of act: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	170
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	363
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	707
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	896
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	1,468

## Board matters under Part III., section 13: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	404
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	651
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	861
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	842
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	842

## Number of agreements in regard to compensation received: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive,	7,000
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	13,856
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	15,496
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	15,864
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	21,274
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	29,127

## Number of settlement receipts received: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive,	6,000
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	12,065
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	14,475
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	15,918
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	18,152
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	25,790

## Number of arbitration cases appealed to Superior Court: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	26
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	38
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	41
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	56
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	73

The following figures indicate the actual cost to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the work of administering the provisions of the Compensation Act: —

*Cost of Administration.*

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912,	\$11,567 19
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913,	67,794 83
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914,	91,304 41
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915,	114,777 59
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916,	110,683 09
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917,	126,707 37
Total,	\$522,834 48

The figures given above do not include the payments which under the provisions of the law the Board makes to impartial physicians. This expense is not included because insurance companies are required to reimburse the Board, and the money thus paid is returned to the general funds of the Commonwealth and does not constitute a real cost.

In general, the foregoing facts and figures indicate the work performed by the Board in the course of administering the provisions with reference to the payment of medical and compensation benefits under the act. In addition to this the Board is interested in the development of the Compensation Act, so that the purposes for which this type of legislation is intended may be accomplished. Altogether the compensation law when fully developed contemplates the prevention of injuries, the prompt payment of adequate benefits to employees and to the dependents in fatal cases, the provision of reasonable and effective medical and hospital treatment, and the restoration to industry of those who have received permanent injuries. For the consummation of this program the Board should be given still further power and extension of its functions under specific provisions in the law. Whenever necessary the Board steps outside the direct requirements of the act as specifically stated and stands ready to co-operate at all times with other agencies interested in developing the principles of the compensation idea. Co-operation, however, is not nearly so effective as direct action by a body which realizes fully the results to be attained, and which is properly equipped with power to carry on an effective program. The Board is extremely interested in seeing the development of the act so as to enable direct action in the very important work of restoring to industry and to lives of usefulness those who have been permanently crippled. This can be done through proper medical and surgical treatment, and, when necessary, by re-education for new occupations or for carrying on the former occupation in a new manner. The Board has the basic material upon which a program of this nature may be developed, if the present facilities are properly extended.

In the pages that follow are given facts and figures pertaining to the Compensation Act and its administration for the year ending June 30, 1917. In order to bring out the relation of this

experience in the light of previous experience comparisons are made when such action is considered advisable. A brief summary of statistics for preceding years is advisable, also, for purposes of reference, since this obviates the necessity for consulting previous reports which oftentimes are not available after the passage of a few years.

**THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE ACT.**

The accident experience in Massachusetts for the fifth year in which the Compensation Act has been in effect, that is, the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, was like that for the fourth year, — very heavy.

In the year ending June 30, 1916, the total number of reports received by the Board numbered 135,720, and in the year covered by this report, namely, the year ending June 30, 1917, there were received 174,372 reports. In the time preceding these two periods in no single year has the number of reports reached as high as 100,000. The increase in the number of reports received in the fifth year as compared with the preceding period amounts to 26.6 per cent.

In the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, there were 481 fatal cases tabulated as industrial injuries. Of this number, 377, or 78.4 per cent., were insured under the act, and 104, or 21.6 per cent., were not insured. Analysis of these figures indicates 310 cases of total dependency in which there were 814 dependents; 94 cases of partial dependency in which there were 145 dependents; and 77 cases in which there was no dependency. The conjugal condition of persons killed or who died as the result of injuries received was as follows: 292 were married, 147 were single, 41 were widowers and one was divorced.

The duration of total disability among the 174,372 cases reported to the Board was as follows: —

In 96,064 cases incapacity did not extend beyond the day on which the injury occurred. This figure represents 55.1 per cent. of the total cases reported.

In 11,697 cases, or 6.7 per cent., total disability extended from one to three days.

In 19,421 cases, or 11.1 per cent., total disability extended from four to seven days.

In 6,885 cases, or 4 per cent., total disability extended eight to ten days.

In 7,341 cases, or 4.2 per cent., total disability extended eleven to fourteen days.

In 14,166 cases, or 8.1 per cent., incapacity extended from fifteen to twenty-eight days.

In 11,167 cases, or 6.4 per cent., incapacity extended from twenty-nine to fifty-six days.

In 4,118 cases, or 2.4 per cent., incapacity extended from fifty-seven to ninety-one days.

In 2,194 cases, or 1.3 per cent., incapacity extended from ninety-two to one hundred and eighty-two days.

In 744 cases, or .4 per cent., incapacity extended from one hundred and eighty-three to three hundred and fifty-seven days.

In 575 cases, or .3 per cent., incapacity extended beyond this period, or over a year.

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES FOR PERIODS BETWEEN JULY 1, 1912, AND JUNE 30, 1917.

In this chapter is given a general summary of the information which appears in greater detail in the tables shown in the Appendix of the report. The experience with reference to the occurrence of industrial injuries is stated for the year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, but, due to the fact that there is always a need for reference to the experience of preceding years, a summary of the statistics for these periods is given in addition. This has been found to be a matter of convenience to those who have occasion to use the statistics which the Board has published in the past.

In presenting the condensed tables given in this chapter the figures are divided, in relation to time, under the following groups: —

First year, . . . . .	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.
Second year, . . . . .	July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.
Third year, . . . . .	July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.
Fourth year, . . . . .	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.
Fifth year, . . . . .	July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

In a general summary of the nature covered by this chapter it is not possible to enter into a complete comparative analysis of the experience. The figures for the different years stated above are shown for purposes of reference rather than for comparison, and care should be taken, furthermore, not to make comparisons from the point of view of relative hazards, or unit frequency of injuries, except when the figures permit such action. For example, a varying frequency of injuries in different years in similar industries will indicate merely that the industry as a whole had more injuries or fewer. Variations in the number of employees engaged in the different periods, changes in industrial pressure, the number of hours worked, the experience of the employees, and various other factors related to occupational exposure, are all factors which tend to destroy the comparability of the statistics, and which necessitate extreme care in making comparisons. Likewise comparisons between different industries should not be made from the view of relative

hazards, since these figures show only the frequency of injuries, and do not measure the relative exposures between the different industries. Also, attention is called to the fact that in the first three years of the act the statistics were based on reported injuries, and so included in the different classifications experience based on all injuries. In the fourth and fifth years, however, the experience is based on tabulatable injuries. In some classifications it has been possible to regroup the statistics for the first three years on the basis of tabulatable injuries, and in such cases this has been done so as to conform to the more recent practice. The definition of tabulatable injury, as adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, of which this Board is a member, reads as follows: —

All accidents, diseases, and injuries arising out of the employment and resulting in death, permanent disability, or in the loss of time other than the remainder of the day, shift, or turn on which the injury occurred, are called tabulatable accidents, diseases, and injuries.

In the following pages, therefore, the experience with reference to industrial injuries is presented largely as a matter of reference to facilitate the general understanding of the figures, and to make readily available in condensed form the figures which appear in greater detail in the Appendix of the report. In the analysis that follows the figures are considered under the headings shown below: —

I. Total Injuries, Fatal and Non-fatal Combined.

A. Insurance.

1. Number of cases insured.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

B. Industries.

1. Total number of tabulatable injuries.
2. Percentage distribution of total tabulatable injuries.

C. Causes.

1. Frequency of all cases.
2. Percentage distribution of all cases.

D. Wages.

1. Distribution of all cases by wage groups.
2. Percentage distribution of all cases by wage groups.

E. Basis of wage payments.

1. Distribution of all cases.
2. Percentage distribution of all cases.

I. Total Injuries, Fatal and Non-fatal Combined — *Concluded.*

## F. Sex.

1. Distribution of all cases.
2. Percentage distribution of all cases.

## G. Age.

1. Distribution of all cases by age groups.
2. Percentage distribution of all cases.

## II. Fatal Cases.

## A. Insurance.

1. Number of cases insured.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## B. Industries.

1. Number of cases by industries.
2. Percentage distribution.

## C. Causes.

1. Frequency by causes.
2. Percentage distribution.

## D. Dependency.

1. Number of cases by nature of dependency.
2. Percentage distribution by nature of dependency.
3. Number of persons totally and partially dependent.
4. Number of persons per case of total and partial dependency.

## E. Conjugal condition.

1. Number of cases by marital condition.
2. Percentage distribution.

## F. Wages.

1. Number of cases by wage groups.
2. Percentage distribution of cases by wage groups.

## G. Basis of wage payments.

1. Number of cases of piece and time workers.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## H. Sex.

1. Number of cases by sex.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## I. Age.

1. Number of cases by age groups.
2. Percentage distribution.

## III. Non-fatal Cases.

## A. Insurance.

1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases insured.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## B. Industries.

1. Number of tabulatable injuries.
2. Percentage distribution of tabulatable injuries.



III. Non-fatal Cases — *Concluded.*

## C. Causes.

1. Frequency of reported and tabulatable cases.
2. Percentage distribution of reported and tabulatable cases.

## D. Duration of total disability.

1. Number of tabulatable injuries by periods of disability.
2. Percentage distribution by periods of disability.

## E. Specified injuries.

1. Number of cases by nature of the injury.

## F. Wages.

1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases by wage groups.
2. Percentage distribution of cases by wage groups.

## G. Basis of wage payments.

1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases of piece and time workers.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## H. Sex.

1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases by sex.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## I. Age.

1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases by age periods.
2. Percentage distribution of cases.

## J. Insurance transactions.

1. Payments made and estimated payments to be made.
2. Number and type of benefit cases.

The preceding outline indicates the order and the reference numbers under which condensed tables of statistics will be found in the following pages of the chapter. Some discussion of the figures is given, also, to point out the basis on which the figures are compiled, where this appears advisable, and to indicate briefly some of the tendencies shown by the statistics. For those who wish to study the experience in greater detail, or to obtain information in the different classifications for certain industries, reference should be made to the Appendix of the report in which the entire experience as tabulated is printed.

## I. TOTAL INJURIES, FATAL AND NON-FATAL COMBINED.

A. *Insurance.*

Under this heading is shown the number of cases for each of the five years of the act in which the employees injured were or were not insured under the Compensation Act. The first table

gives the actual distribution, and the second table shows the distribution by per cents. based on the total cases for each year.

1. *Number of Cases insured.* — The distributions under this heading are shown in the following table. It should be noted that the figures for the first three years of the act include all reported injuries, fatal and non-fatal, without reference to the seriousness of the non-fatal injuries on the question of time loss. The figures for the fourth and fifth years include both fatal and non-fatal cases, but the non-fatal injuries do not include any cases in which the period of disability was less than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which the injury occurred. For this reason no comparison should be made with reference to the accident frequency between the different periods, or as to the comparative number of cases insured or not insured in the different years.

*Distribution of Cases by Insurance.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Insured, . . . . .	73,152	84,168	86,648	61,482	71,415
Not insured, . . . . .	17,016	12,723	8,319	6,698	7,374
Totals, . . . . .	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — The next table gives the percentage distribution of the cases for each year based on the figures shown in the preceding table.

*Percentage Distribution of Cases by Insurance.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Insured, . . . . .	81.1	86.9	91.2	90.2	90.6
Not insured, . . . . .	18.9	13.1	8.8	9.8	9.4
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

In considering the relative number of cases insured under the act each year, the fact should be borne in mind that these figures do not indicate the proportionate number of employees engaged in work in the Commonwealth who were insured or who were not insured. The distribution indicates merely that of the total number of employees who were injured each year a certain proportion was insured under the provisions of the Compensation Act. In the first three years of the act there was an increasing number of cases of injury in which the employees reported upon were insured under the law. In the first year this number represented 81.8 per cent. of the total cases, and in 18.9 per cent. of the cases the injured employees were not insured; in the second year 86.9 per cent. were insured and 13.1 per cent. were not insured; in the third year 91.2 per cent. were insured and 8.8 per cent. were not insured. In the fourth and fifth years 90.2 and 90.6 per cent., respectively, were insured under the provisions of the law. As previously indicated the figures for the fourth and fifth years include the tabulatable injuries only, and whether the slight relative reduction in these two years as compared with the preceding year was due to the fact that a smaller group of experience was used, or whether there was an actual proportionate reduction, is not clear from the figures. This question, however, is really not material to the proper consideration of the experience. In a general way the fact is fairly clear that of the total number of persons who receive industrial injuries approximately 90 per cent. are covered by insurance, and if the injury "arose out of and in the course of employment" are entitled to the benefits of the law if medical attention is required or if the extent of the injury is sufficient to require the payment of compensation.

### *B. Industries.*

Under this section the occurrence of injuries by industrial groups is indicated. In these classifications it has been possible to eliminate from the experience of the first three years the non-tabulatable injury, that is the injury that does not cause incapacity beyond the day, shift or turn on which the injury occurred. This makes possible a better comparison of

the frequency of fatal and non-fatal injuries combined. The experience is given in two groups, as outlined below.

1. *Total Number of Tabulatable Injuries.*—The experience under this heading is based on the actual number of tabulatable injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, in each industrial group that has been tabulated.

*Total Number of Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles, . . . . .	8,101	8,495	7,855	10,742	12,227
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	7,769	7,460	7,766	9,268	9,564
Iron and steel and their products, . .	7,034	8,034	6,658	13,062	15,854
Trade, . . . . .	4,838	5,201	5,440	6,029	7,200
Building trades, . . . . .	5,153	4,605	4,678	5,394	5,997
Leather and its finished products, . .	2,593	2,906	2,552	3,960	4,617
Lumber and its remanufacture, . .	1,892	1,900	1,687	2,127	2,508
Paper, . . . . .	1,468	1,514	1,293	1,594	1,956
Metals and metal products, . . . .	2,637	831	742	998	1,393
Food and kindred products, . . . .	1,277	1,298	1,417	1,471	1,984
Water transportation, . . . . .	1,313	996	863	1,389	1,454
Domestic and personal service, . . .	949	1,021	1,141	1,287	1,545
Express companies, . . . . .	601	559	478	709	852
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	495	477	459	485	604
Chemical and allied products, . . . .	388	418	422	1,089	1,087
Clay, glass and stone products, . . .	325	420	482	475	536
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	391	425	388	506	563
Extraction of minerals, . . . . .	245	330	312	305	295
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	314	229	258	309	426
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	123	282	367	433	487
Clothing, . . . . .	234	216	232	264	327
Professional service, . . . . .	151	220	232	274	325
Miscellaneous transportation, . . . .	5	15	50	106	130
Miscellaneous industries, . . . . .	4,971	4,578	3,986	5,904	6,858
Totals, . . . . .	53,267	52,430	49,758	68,180	78,789

Only brief reference is made at this point to the preceding table, which is included largely for the purpose of stating the totals of all cases. In the later sections in which the statistics

are divided between fatal and non-fatal cases further consideration is given to the detailed figures.

2. *Percentage Distribution of Total Tabulatable Injuries.* — Under this heading the next table shows the percentage distribution of total tabulatable cases by industries based on the figures given in the preceding table: —

*Percentage Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles,	15.2	16.2	15.8	15.8	15.5
Road, street and bridge transportation,	14.6	14.2	15.6	13.6	12.1
Iron and steel and their products,	13.2	15.3	13.4	19.2	20.1
Trade,	9.1	9.9	10.9	8.8	9.1
Building trades,	9.7	8.8	9.4	7.9	7.6
Leather and its finished products,	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.9
Lumber and its remanufacture,	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2
Paper,	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.5
Metals and metal products,	4.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8
Food and kindred products,	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.5
Water transportation,	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8
Domestic and personal service,	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0
Express companies,	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing and bookbinding,	.9	.9	.9	.7	.8
Chemical and allied products,	.7	.8	.9	1.6	1.4
Clay, glass and stone products,	.6	.8	.9	.7	.7
Liquors and beverages,	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7
Extraction of minerals,	.5	.6	.6	.4	.4
Telephone and telegraph,	.6	.4	.5	.5	.5
Agriculture, etc.,	.2	.6	.7	.6	.6
Clothing,	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4
Professional service,	.3	.4	.5	.4	.4
Miscellaneous transportation,	—1	—1	.1	.2	.2
Miscellaneous industries,	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.7	8.7
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Under this heading, also, analysis of the actual figures is deferred to later sections in which fatal and non-fatal cases are considered separately.

### *C. Causes.*

In this section are shown the causes of industrial injuries for the first five years in which the act was in effect. The figures include all reported fatal and non-fatal cases for the first three years, and all tabulatable cases for the fourth and fifth years.

1. *Frequency of All Cases.* — The first table gives the actual distributions of these cases by cause of injury. This information is of value mainly as furnishing the data in convenient form. Comparisons, however, should not be made to any extent because of the differences in the totals for different years,

and also because the effect of eliminating the minor injuries in the fourth and fifth years probably would tend to change the magnitude of certain causes which usually result in more serious injuries than certain other causes in which the relative frequency would be higher among the minor cases.

*Frequency of Total Cases by Causes.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Hand labor, . . . . .	29,774	30,997	30,974	19,710	22,891
Falls, . . . . .	8,483	9,056	8,831	8,699	10,554
Machinery peculiar to industry, . . . . .	11,382	10,455	8,688	6,980	8,102
Vehicles, . . . . .	3,813	4,470	4,512	4,086	5,091
Eye injuries, . . . . .	4,331	6,564	6,634	3,454	4,022
Infections, . . . . .	2,107	3,198	3,581	3,207	3,775
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5,160	4,103	5,028	2,929	2,859
Nails, . . . . .	3,462	3,657	4,066	2,382	2,751
Burns, . . . . .	3,334	3,539	3,339	2,318	2,565
Presses, . . . . .	1,427	1,421	1,408	1,276	1,448
Saws, . . . . .	1,583	1,608	1,412	937	1,306
Railroad equipment, . . . . .	1,349	1,431	1,007	1,041	1,235
Gears, . . . . .	1,103	1,229	1,087	909	1,028
Occupational, . . . . .	106	364	702	1,377	1,008
Elevators, . . . . .	1,069	1,108	967	794	954
Street-railways, . . . . .	1,322	1,302	1,051	754	847
Belting, . . . . .	894	1,143	1,039	733	793
Glass, . . . . .	1,282	1,478	1,516	636	763
Animals, insects, . . . . .	788	869	973	594	709
Falling material, . . . . .	1,672	1,508	1,529	653	690
Lathes, . . . . .	767	938	869	556	671
Wood molders, . . . . .	352	709	623	479	574
Hoists, . . . . .	634	720	654	544	560
Emery wheels, . . . . .	652	852	782	453	554
Shafting, . . . . .	490	732	667	478	535
Cranes, . . . . .	317	441	328	332	378
Milling machines, . . . . .	181	319	256	260	333
Drills, . . . . .	332	454	481	232	306
Electricity, . . . . .	520	514	451	259	278
Excavating, . . . . .	178	274	345	265	196

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*Frequency of Total Cases by Causes — Concluded.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Illness, . . . . .	293	246	186	138	193
Calenders, . . . . .	103	205	137	123	156
Explosions, . . . . .	219	266	161	161	146
Assault, . . . . .	208	170	136	64	113
Portable tools, . . . . .	10	53	70	75	107
Metal planers, . . . . .	73	75	99	88	90
Asphyxiation, . . . . .	101	135	102	60	86
Engines, . . . . .	113	164	183	74	74
Extractors, . . . . .	11	26	32	29	26
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	36	41	40	22	11
Playing and fooling, . . . . .	81	30	12	13	11
Intoxication, . . . . .	56	27	9	6	—
Totals, . . . . .	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. *Percentage Distribution of All Cases.*—The next table gives the distribution of the causes of injuries by per cents. based on the figures of the preceding tabulation. The figures will be further considered in later sections under fatal and non-fatal cases.

*Percentage Distribution of Causes of Total Cases.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Hand labor, . . . . .	33.03	31.99	32.62	28.91	29.05
Falls, . . . . .	9.41	9.35	9.30	12.76	13.40
Machinery peculiar to industry, . . . . .	12.62	10.79	9.15	10.24	10.28
Vehicles, . . . . .	4.23	4.61	4.75	5.99	6.46
Eye injuries, . . . . .	4.80	6.77	6.99	5.07	5.11
Infections, . . . . .	2.34	3.30	3.77	4.70	4.79
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5.72	4.23	5.30	4.30	3.63
Nails, . . . . .	3.84	3.77	4.28	3.49	3.49
Burns, . . . . .	3.70	3.65	3.52	3.40	3.26

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*Percentage Distribution of Causes of Total Cases—Concluded.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Presses, . . . . .	1.58	1.47	1.48	1.87	1.84
Saws, . . . . .	1.76	1.66	1.49	1.37	1.66
Railroad equipment, . . . . .	1.50	1.48	1.06	1.53	1.57
Gears, . . . . .	1.22	1.27	1.14	1.33	1.30
Occupational, . . . . .	.12	.38	.74	2.02	1.28
Elevators, . . . . .	1.19	1.14	1.02	1.16	1.21
Street railways, . . . . .	1.47	1.34	1.11	1.11	1.08
Belting, . . . . .	.99	1.18	1.09	1.08	1.01
Glass, . . . . .	1.42	1.53	1.60	.93	.97
Animals, insects, . . . . .	.87	.90	1.02	.87	.90
Falling material, . . . . .	1.85	1.56	1.61	.96	.88
Lathes, . . . . .	.85	.97	.92	.82	.85
Wood molders, . . . . .	.39	.73	.66	.70	.73
Hoists, . . . . .	.70	.74	.69	.80	.71
Emery wheels, . . . . .	.72	.88	.82	.66	.70
Shafting, . . . . .	.54	.76	.70	.70	.68
Cranes, . . . . .	.35	.46	.35	.49	.48
Milling machines, . . . . .	.20	.33	.27	.38	.42
Drills, . . . . .	.37	.47	.51	.34	.39
Electricity, . . . . .	.58	.53	.47	.38	.35
Excavating, . . . . .	.20	.28	.36	.39	.25
Illness, . . . . .	.33	.25	.20	.20	.24
Calenders, . . . . .	.11	.21	.14	.18	.20
Explosions, . . . . .	.24	.27	.17	.24	.19
Assault, . . . . .	.23	.18	.14	.09	.14
Portable tools, . . . . .	.01	.05	.07	.11	.14
Metal planers, . . . . .	.08	.08	.10	.13	.11
Asphyxiation, . . . . .	.11	.14	.11	.09	.11
Engines, . . . . .	.13	.17	.19	.11	.09
Extractors, . . . . .	.01	.03	.03	.04	.03
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	.04	.04	.04	.03	.01
Playing and fooling, . . . . .	.09	.03	.01	.02	.01
Intoxication, . . . . .	.06	.03	.01	.01	—
Totals, . . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.



*D. Wages.*

The wages of those who were injured are shown under this classification for total reported injuries for the first three years, and for total tabulatable injuries for the fourth and fifth years.

1. *Distribution of All Cases by Wage Groups.*—The table which is printed below gives the frequency of all injuries according to the wages paid the employee at the time of the injury. For the first year of the act the figures were tabulated for only four groups as indicated, but in the following years the divisions are more detailed and cover \$1 groups between \$6 and \$25 per week.

*Distribution of Total Injuries by Wage Groups.*

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
\$6 and less, . . . . .	16,647	5,184	4,587	2,637	2,026
\$6 01 to \$7 00, . . . . .		3,275	3,044	1,852	1,362
\$7 01 to \$8 00, . . . . .		5,481	5,239	3,047	1,919
\$8 01 to \$9 00, . . . . .		7,964	7,825	4,896	2,912
\$9 01 to \$10 00, . . . . .	53,665	7,601	7,307	5,523	3,783
\$10 01 to \$11 00, . . . . .		8,513	8,098	6,017	4,404
\$11 01 to \$12 00, . . . . .		12,746	12,808	9,733	8,346
\$12 01 to \$13 00, . . . . .		4,690	4,426	3,352	5,127
\$13 01 to \$14 00, . . . . .	13,729	8,115	7,885	6,096	8,696
\$14 01 to \$15 00, . . . . .		7,841	7,941	6,410	10,697
\$15 01 to \$16 00, . . . . .		3,817	3,503	2,614	3,980
\$16 01 to \$17 00, . . . . .		4,107	3,949	2,567	4,462
\$17 01 to \$18 00, . . . . .	6,127	5,066	5,309	3,964	5,586
\$18 01 to \$19 00, . . . . .		1,622	1,564	1,116	1,987
\$19 01 to \$20 00, . . . . .		3,207	2,964	2,207	3,311
\$20 01 to \$21 00, . . . . .		1,823	1,846	1,429	2,063
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . . . .	7,662	1,032	1,145	949	1,621
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . . . .		501	526	472	1,008
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . . . . .		851	862	698	1,252
\$24 01 to \$25 00, . . . . .		1,283	1,449	779	1,353
Over \$25, . . . . .		2,172	2,690	1,822	2,894
Totals, . . . . .	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*2. Percentage Distribution of All Cases by Wage Groups.—*

In the table given below the frequency of cases of injury in the different wage groups is shown by per cents. This covers the experience for all reported injuries for the first three years and for all tabulatable injuries for the fourth and fifth years.

*Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Wage Groups.*

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
\$6 and less, . . . . .		5.3	4.8	3.9	2.6
\$6 01 to \$7 00, . . . . .	18.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.7
\$7 01 to \$8 00, . . . . .		5.7	5.5	4.5	2.4
\$8 01 to \$9 00, . . . . .		8.2	8.2	7.2	3.7
\$9 01 to \$10 00, . . . . .		7.8	7.7	8.1	4.8
\$10 01 to \$11 00, . . . . .		8.8	8.5	8.8	5.6
\$11 01 to \$12 00, . . . . .	59.5	13.2	13.5	14.3	10.6
\$12 01 to \$13 00, . . . . .		4.8	4.7	4.9	6.5
\$13 01 to \$14 00, . . . . .		8.4	8.3	8.9	11.0
\$14 01 to \$15 00, . . . . .		8.1	8.4	9.4	13.6
\$15 01 to \$16 00, . . . . .		4.0	3.7	3.8	5.0
\$16 01 to \$17 00, . . . . .		4.2	4.2	3.8	5.7
\$17 01 to \$18 00, . . . . .	15.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	7.1
\$18 01 to \$19 00, . . . . .		1.7	1.6	1.7	2.5
\$19 01 to \$20 00, . . . . .		3.3	3.1	3.2	4.2
\$20 01 to \$21 00, . . . . .		1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . . . .		1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . . . .		.5	.6	.7	1.3
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . . . . .	6.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.6
\$24 01 to \$25 00, . . . . .		1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7
Over \$25, . . . . .		2.2	2.8	2.7	3.7
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Although the inclusion of a large number of minor injuries in the first three years of the act may to some extent vitiate the figures for comparison with the experience for the fourth and fifth years, probably the figures are not affected appreciably in this respect, and for general purposes the trend of wages is fairly well indicated. Although there are changes in the individual distributions in all the years, the differences which ap-

pear most noticeable are those found by comparing the fifth year with preceding periods. General inspection of the data for the fifth year shows that the wage distributions have all become greater in the groups over \$12 per week, as compared with the earlier years.

### *E. Basis of Wage Payments.*

The tables given under this general heading show the distribution of total reported injuries for the first three years, and for total tabulatable injuries for the fourth and fifth years, with respect to the basis upon which wages were paid to the injured employees.

1. *Distribution of All Cases.* — The number of piece and time workers injured in each year is given under this division for total reported injuries in the first three years, and for total tabulatable injuries in the fourth and fifth years.

#### *Total Injuries by Basis of Wage Payments.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Time workers, . . . . .	76,952	81,324	82,660	58,071	68,325
Piece workers, . . . . .	13,216	15,567	12,307	10,109	10,464
Totals, . . . . .	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. *Percentage Distribution of All Cases.* — The following table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and gives the percentage distribution of piece and time workers who were injured: —

#### *Percentage Distribution by Basis of Wage Payments.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Time workers, . . . . .	85.3	83.9	87.0	85.2	86.7
Piece workers, . . . . .	14.7	16.1	13.0	14.8	13.3
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

These figures indicate a fairly uniform distribution between the different years, and any minor differences are due probably to chance rather than to anything of greater significance.

### *F. Sex.*

Under this group for each of the five years is shown the number of males and females who received injuries. The tables given below appear under the headings as indicated.

1. *Distribution of All Cases.* — The next table covers the actual number of cases of males and females who received injuries arising out of and in the course of employment. For the first, second and third years the experience includes all reported injuries; in the fourth and fifth years the figures include only the tabulatable injuries.

*Distribution of Total Cases by Sex.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Male, . . . . .	82,627	88,112	86,458	62,710	71,963
Female, . . . . .	7,541	8,779	8,509	5,470	6,826
Totals, . . . . .	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. *Percentage Distribution of All Cases.* — Based on the figures of the preceding tabulation, the following table gives the proportion of males and females who were injured each year: —

*Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Sex.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Male, . . . . .	91.6	90.9	91.0	92.0	91.3
Female, . . . . .	8.4	9.1	9.0	8.0	8.7
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

As indicated by these figures the distribution of cases for the different periods appears to be fairly regular, due, doubtless, to general relative uniformity of exposure to injury in the distribution of male and female labor in the different years in question. A change in the number of women employed in industry as compared with the number of men undoubtedly would affect the proportional occurrence of injuries between the two groups to a degree greater than that shown by the experience up to the present time.

### G. Age.

The next tables under this general heading give information with reference to the distribution of all cases of injury according to the age at the time of the injury.

1. *Distribution of All Cases by Age Groups.* — The following table indicates the age groups into which the accident experience is tabulated, for reported injuries in the first three years, and for tabulatable injuries in the fourth and fifth years: —

*Frequency of All Cases by Age Groups.*

AGE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Under 16, . . . . .	2,290	1,528	872	858	1,423
16 to 20, . . . . .	14,303	14,245	12,648	8,617	10,472
21 to 29, . . . . .	32,029	35,785	35,097	24,256	26,706
30 to 39, . . . . .	21,218	23,167	23,366	16,486	18,686
40 to 49, . . . . .	12,352	13,665	14,166	10,613	12,402
50 to 59, . . . . .	5,942	6,195	6,346	5,331	6,533
60 and over, . . . . .	2,034	2,306	2,472	2,019	2,567
Totals, . . . . .	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

2. *Percentage Distribution of All Cases.* — The next table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and shows the percentage distribution of cases according to age at time of injury.

*Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Age Groups.*

AGE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Under 16, . . . . .	2.5	1.6	.9	1.3	1.8
16 to 20, . . . . .	15.9	14.7	13.3	12.6	13.3
21 to 29, . . . . .	35.5	36.9	37.0	35.6	33.9
30 to 39, . . . . .	23.5	23.9	24.6	24.2	23.7
40 to 49, . . . . .	13.7	14.1	14.9	15.6	15.7
50 to 59, . . . . .	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.8	8.3
60 and over, . . . . .	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

## II. FATAL CASES.

### A. Insurance.

Under this heading is given information to show whether or not those who received fatal injuries were insured under the act at the time of the injury.

1. *Number of Cases insured.* — The table below shows for each year the number of fatal cases insured or not insured under the provisions of the act.

*Distribution of Fatal Cases by Insurance.*

GROUP.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Insured, . . . . .	290	371	289	366	377
Not insured, . . . . .	184	138	81	97	104
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

The foregoing figures give the actual number of fatal cases in which the injured persons were insured or were not insured. In the fifth year there were 377 cases covered by insurance and 104 cases which were outside the provisions of the compensation law. The figure showing the number of cases insured does not mean that in all these cases the payment of benefits had actually been made at the time of the compilation, because in

some cases there would be a question as to whether the injuries arose out of and in the course of employment, and also in some cases in which there were dependents in foreign countries the actual payments would not have been made pending receipt of proof of marriage, facts in substantiation of actual dependency, and other necessary information. In this connection attention is directed to the returns filed by insurance companies in which the total number of fatal cases in which payments actually had been made is given as 337. In the 377 insured fatal cases shown in the preceding table the cases actually were insured, and on the face of the records seemed to be ones which properly should be included in the experience.

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — The next table, giving the percentage distribution of cases according to insurance and non-insurance, is based on the figures of the foregoing table.

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Insurance.*

GROUP.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Insured, . . . . .	61.2	72.9	78.1	79.0	78.4
Not insured, . . . . .	38.8	27.1	21.9	21.0	21.6
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is seen that in the last three years for which the experience is here shown the number of insured fatal cases represented almost 80 per cent. of the total number. This proportion is less by approximately 10 per cent. than that for insured non-fatal cases. This is due in part to the fact that the fatal accident experience is heavier in some of the industries in which the employers have not accepted the provisions of the law by covering their employees with insurance. Steam railroads, for example, are without exception not covered under the provisions of the compensation law. Possibly, also, the fact that the non-fatal experience is larger than that for the fatal cases may have some effect on the distributions, and also it may be that the relative reporting of the less severe injuries may be more complete on the part of the insured employers than among those employers who are not insured.

*B. Industries.*

In this section is shown the distribution of fatal cases by industrial groups, the subdivisions of which appear in the Appendix of the report.

1. *Number of Cases by Industries.*—The first table given below shows the actual experience for each industrial group, and following tables in the same section give an analysis of part of this experience in greater detail.

*Fatal Injuries by Industries.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	183	174	128	142	134
Building trades, . . . . .	71	74	54	55	64
Trade, . . . . .	42	45	46	59	57
Textiles, . . . . .	25	32	23	34	38
Iron and steel, . . . . .	24	29	17	25	40
Water transportation, . . . . .	21	17	4	11	10
Leather, etc., . . . . .	8	16	9	13	13
Food, etc., . . . . .	10	9	10	12	9
Domestic and personal service, . . . . .	8	8	10	9	8
Lumber, etc., . . . . .	9	9	7	7	9
Paper, . . . . .	5	11	7	3	11
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	6	6	7	14	12
Chemicals, etc., . . . . .	5	10	4	13	11
Minerals, extraction of, . . . . .	4	3	6	6	7
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	6	5	2	1	3
Express companies, . . . . .	3	6	2	2	2
Clay, glass, etc., . . . . .	4	3	3	6	1
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	2	5	2	6	6
Metals and metal products, . . . . .	5	2	1	2	1
Professional service, . . . . .	1	2	3	4	5
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	1	2	2	3	3
Miscellaneous transportation, . . . . .	—	—	1	4	1
Miscellaneous industries, . . . . .	31	41	22	32	36
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

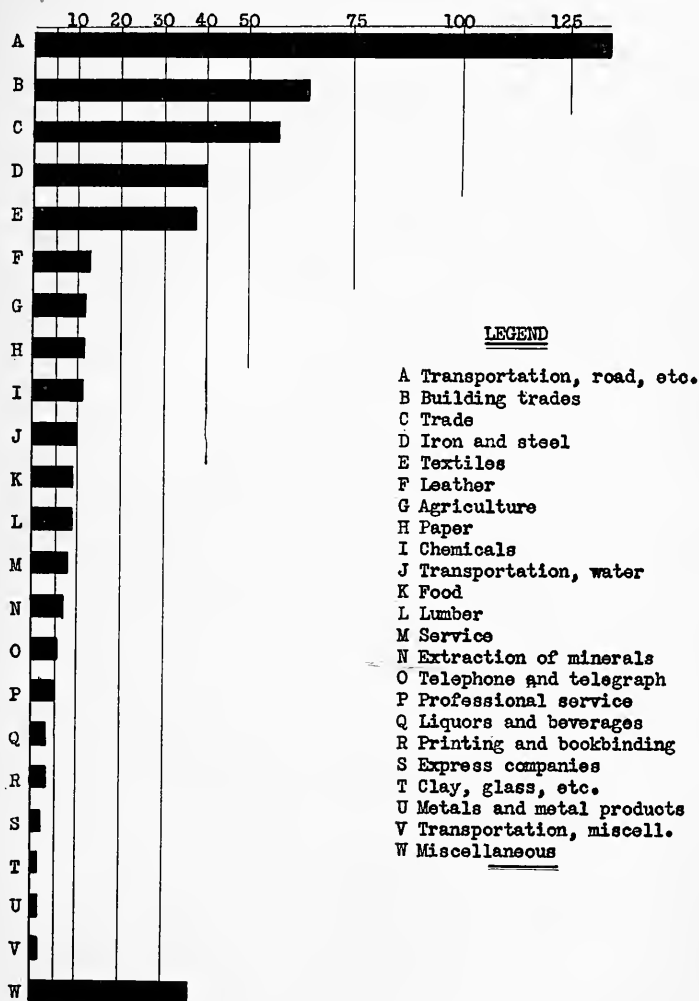
Consideration of the figures for the fifth year shows that the greatest number of fatal cases occurred in the group road, street



# DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES

## BY INDUSTRIES

JULY 1, 1916 - JUNE 30, 1917



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board



and bridge transportation, — 134 cases. This group likewise in previous years had the greatest frequency. For the purpose of indicating the experience in the subgroups which comprise this general group the following tabulation gives the comparative experience for each: —

*Fatal Injuries under Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges.	26	60	44	45	21
Livery stables, . . . . .	5	5	4	2	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	24	17	15	15	17
Street railways, . . . . .	22	13	9	20	19
Steam railroads, . . . . .	106	79	56	60	76
Totals, . . . . .	183	174	128	142	134

General inspection of these figures discloses that the largest number of fatalities in each year occurred on steam railroads, and second in order of magnitude each year has been the group construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges. In the first three years here shown the group truck, transfer, cab and hack companies was third in order, but in the fourth and fifth years the street railways group occupied third position. Although these figures give the actual occurrence of fatal cases in each of the subgroups, due to the variations in the total number of cases each year, a better view of the comparative distributions can be obtained by considering the percentage frequency, as stated below.

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Industries under Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges.	14	35	34	32	16
Livery stables, . . . . .	3	3	3	1	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	13	10	12	11	12
Street railways, . . . . .	12	7	7	14	14
Steam railroads, . . . . .	58	45	44	42	57
Totals, . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100

From these figures it is seen that in the first four years, under steam railroads, the relative number of cases decreased each year as compared with the preceding year. In the fifth year, however, the experience under this group showed a relative increase, so that the experience for this period represented 57 per cent. of the total fatal cases in the general group. This was almost as high, within 1 per cent., as the relative distribution for the first year here shown. In the first year 14 per cent. of the cases occurred in the group construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges. In the second, third and fourth years the percentage distributions in this group were, respectively, 35, 34 and 32. In the fifth year there was an appreciable decrease, so that the distribution was only 16 per cent., almost as low as the experience for the first year. The other groups have not shown any especially noteworthy fluctuations, with the exception of street railways, in which the distributions for the second and third years decreased to 7 per cent., whereas in the first year this group contributed 12 per cent. of the total cases under road, street and bridge transportation. In the fourth and fifth years the experience of street railways suffered a relapse in comparative frequency by the indicated experience of 14 per cent. each year.

Other industrial groups shown in the first table under this section for all industries are not here considered any further than merely to present the actual figures, and to make some further comment under the following section.

2. *Percentage Distribution.* — Under this heading are considered the figures which show for all industrial groups the percentage distributions of fatal cases. These figures are based on the actual experience given in the first table in B, 1, Fatal Injuries by Industries: —

*Percentage Distribution of Injuries by Industries.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	38.6 (1)	34.2 (1)	34.6 (1)	30.7 (1)	27.9 (1)
Building trades, . . . . .	14.9 (2)	14.5 (2)	14.6 (2)	11.9 (2)	13.3 (2)
Trade, . . . . .	8.9 (3)	8.8 (3)	12.5 (3)	12.7 (3)	11.9 (3)
Textiles, . . . . .	5.3 (4)	6.3 (4)	6.2 (4)	7.3 (4)	7.9 (5)
Iron and steel, . . . . .	5.1 (5)	5.7 (5)	4.6 (5)	5.4 (5)	8.3 (4)
Water transportation, . . . . .	4.4 (6)	3.3 (6)	1.1 (13)	2.4 (10)	2.1 (10)
Leather, etc., . . . . .	1.7 (9)	3.1 (7)	2.4 (8)	2.8 (7)	2.7 (6)
Food, etc., . . . . .	2.1 (7)	1.8 (10)	2.7 (6)	2.6 (9)	1.9 (11)
Domestic and personal service, . . . . .	1.7 (10)	1.6 (12)	2.7 (7)	1.9 (11)	1.7 (13)
Lumber, etc., . . . . .	1.9 (8)	1.8 (11)	1.9 (9)	1.5 (12)	1.9 (12)
Paper, . . . . .	1.1 (13)	2.2 (8)	1.9 (10)	.7 (18)	2.3 (8)
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	1.3 (11)	1.2 (13)	1.9 (11)	3.0 (6)	2.5 (7)
Chemicals, etc., . . . . .	1.1 (14)	1.9 (9)	1.1 (14)	2.8 (8)	2.3 (9)
Minerals, extraction of, . . . . .	.8 (16)	.6 (17)	1.6 (12)	1.3 (13)	1.4 (14)
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	1.3 (12)	1.0 (15)	.5 (17)	.2 (22)	.6 (17)
Express companies, . . . . .	.6 (18)	1.2 (14)	.5 (18)	.4 (20)	.4 (19)
Clay, glass, etc., . . . . .	.8 (17)	.6 (15)	.8 (15)	1.3 (14)	.2 (20)
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	.4 (19)	1.0 (16)	.5 (19)	1.3 (15)	1.2 (15)
Metals and metal products, . . . . .	1.1 (15)	.4 (19)	.3 (21)	.4 (21)	.2 (21)
Professional service, . . . . .	.2 (20)	.4 (20)	.8 (16)	.9 (16)	1.0 (16)
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	.2 (21)	.4 (21)	.5 (20)	.7 (19)	.6 (18)
Miscellaneous transportation, . . . . .	— (22)	— (22)	.3 (22)	.9 (17)	.2 (22)
Miscellaneous industries, . . . . .	6.5 (23)	8.0 (23)	6.0 (23)	6.9 (23)	7.5 (23)
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Inspection of these figures shows that road, street and bridge transportation, building trades, and trade for each of the five years have, respectively, held first, second and third positions in their relative frequency of fatal cases. Textiles and iron and steel, respectively, occupied fourth and fifth positions for the first four years, but in the fifth year these two groups were interchanged in the relative position of frequency. Other groups of industry have changed relative distributions as indicated by the figures in parentheses beside each percentage distribution, which shows the order of magnitude of each industry in each year.

*C. Causes.*

The next tables cover the causes of fatal injuries for each of the five years. The subdivisions of these causes are given for the fifth year in the Appendix of this report, and for other years in the appendices of the respective annual reports.

1. *Frequency by Causes.* — The following table gives the actual number of fatal cases by causes: —

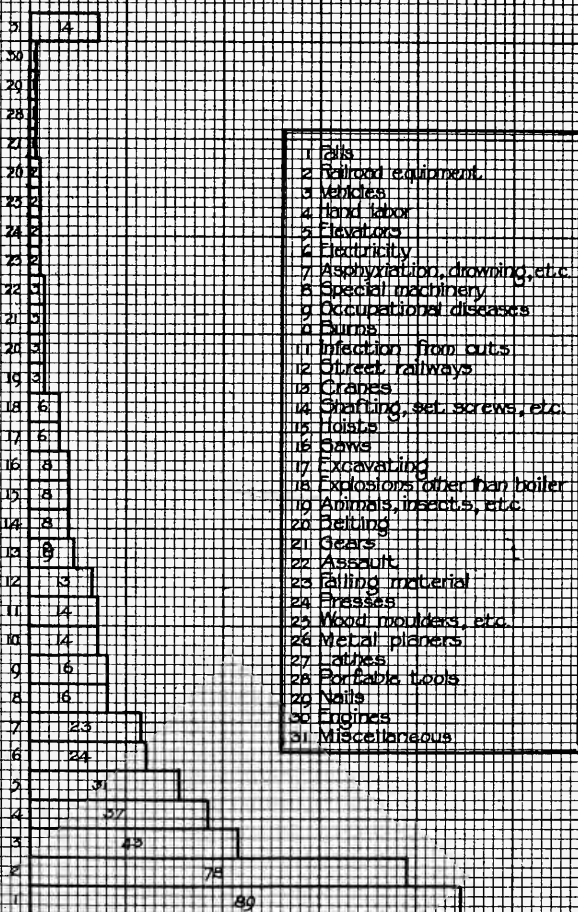
*Frequency of Fatal Injuries by Causes.*

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Railroad equipment, . . . . .	119	86	60	69	78
Falls, . . . . .	66	101	82	86	89
Vehicles, . . . . .	43	48	47	42	43
Elevators, . . . . .	33	30	26	30	31
Hand labor, . . . . .	37	24	24	34	37
Electricity, . . . . .	25	28	14	24	24
Burns, . . . . .	15	15	20	12	14
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., . . . . .	10	25	11	15	23
Street railways, . . . . .	20	18	6	18	13
Infection from cuts, . . . . .	5	23	9	19	14
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., . . . . .	9	11	3	7	8
Hoists, . . . . .	4	16	10	11	8
Machinery peculiar to special industries, . . . . .	7	11	12	13	16
Excavating, . . . . .	14	5	9	9	6
Cranes, . . . . .	11	7	3	3	9
Explosions (other than boiler), . . . . .	4	14	2	9	6
Falling material from overhead, . . . . .	8	6	6	3	2
Animals, insects, etc., . . . . .	9	3	4	6	3
Occupational diseases, . . . . .	2	10	3	26	16
Belting, . . . . .	6	3	5	1	3
Saws, . . . . .	4	5	2	3	8
Illness, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	—
Lathes, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
Portable tools, . . . . .	—	1	4	6	1
Presses, . . . . .	2	2	1	1	2
Gears, . . . . .	2	1	1	—	3
Assault and fighting, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	3
Nails, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	1
Emery wheels, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—

# DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES

## BY CAUSES

JULY 1 1916 - JUNE 30 1917







*Frequency of Fatal Injuries by Causes — Concluded.*

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Engines, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1
Wood molders, shapers, etc., . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Metal planers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Eye injuries, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Glass, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
Intoxication, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	11	10	3	10	14
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

As shown by this table in each year except the first, falls caused the greatest number of fatal cases. In the first year railroad equipment came first, and falls second in order of frequency, and in the following years railroad equipment was second. Next in order of frequency for each of the five years are cases caused by injuries which occur in connection with vehicles. Elevators, hand labor, electricity and burns also are other causes which contribute heavily to the list of fatalities. Below is given a further analysis of some of the principal causes of fatal cases by detailed cause under each group considered. The division of falls under which there were 89 cases is as follows: —

*Falls.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Into holes, pits, etc., . . . . .	6	6.7
Over obstructions, . . . . .	2	2.3
From permanent structures, . . . . .	7	7.9
From poles, . . . . .	2	2.3
From or with portable ladders, . . . . .	20	22.5
From scaffolding, . . . . .	23	25.8
Slipping on floor level, . . . . .	2	2.2
Down stairways, . . . . .	1	1.1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	26	29.2
Totals, . . . . .	89	100.0

Under railroad equipment there were 78 cases, divided as follows: —

*Railroad Equipment.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Coupling or uncoupling cars, . . . . .	3	3.9
Falls from cars or locomotives, . . . . .	15	19.2
Struck or run over by car or locomotive, . . . . .	51	65.3
Collisions, . . . . .	6	7.7
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	3	3.9
Totals, . . . . .	78	100.0

Under vehicles there were 43 fatal cases. The next table shows the general type of vehicle.

*Vehicles.*

KIND.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Animal-drawn, . . . . .	23	53.5
Self-propelled, . . . . .	20	46.5
Totals, . . . . .	43	100.0

Under hand labor there were 37 fatal cases, divided as shown in the next table.

*Hand Labor.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Caught by material, . . . . .	26	70.3
Strains from lifting, . . . . .	10	27.0
Struck by tools, . . . . .	1	2.7
Totals, . . . . .	37	100.0

Elevators were the cause of 31 fatalities. The next table shows the subdivisions.

*Elevators.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Caught in machinery, . . . . .	1	3.2
Caught between car and shaft, . . . . .	14	45.2
Caught underneath or on top of car, . . . . .	3	9.7
Falling car, . . . . .	1	3.2
Falling down shaft (person), . . . . .	10	32.3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2	6.4
Totals, . . . . .	31	100.0

Electricity was the cause of 24 cases, the divisions of which are indicated below.

*Electricity.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Flashes and short circuits, . . . . .	3	12.5
Shocks, . . . . .	21	87.5
Totals, . . . . .	24	100.0

Burns from various causes resulted in 14 fatal cases, as indicated below.

*Burns.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Chemicals, . . . . .	1	7.1
Fire, . . . . .	3	21.4
Hot objects, . . . . .	1	7.2
Molten metal, . . . . .	1	7.2
Steam, hot liquids, etc., . . . . .	8	57.1
Totals, . . . . .	14	100.0

2. *Percentage Distribution.* — For the purpose of showing the relative distributions of all fatal cases according to the causes, the next table gives per cents. for each year.

*Percentage Distribution of Causes of Fatal Injuries.*

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Railroad equipment, . . . . .	25.1 (1)	16.9 (2)	16.2 (2)	14.9 (2)	16.2 (2)
Falls, . . . . .	13.9 (2)	19.8 (1)	22.2 (1)	18.6 (1)	18.5 (1)
Vehicles, . . . . .	9.1 (3)	9.4 (3)	12.7 (3)	9.1 (3)	8.9 (3)
Elevators, . . . . .	7.0 (5)	5.9 (4)	7.0 (4)	6.5 (5)	6.5 (5)
Hand labor, . . . . .	7.9 (4)	4.7 (7)	6.5 (5)	7.3 (4)	7.7 (4)
Electricity, . . . . .	5.3 (6)	5.5 (5)	3.8 (7)	5.2 (7)	5.0 (6)
Burns, . . . . .	3.2 (8)	3.0 (11)	5.5 (6)	2.6 (12)	2.9 (10)
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., . . . . .	2.1 (11)	4.9 (6)	3.0 (9)	3.2 (10)	4.8 (7)
Street railways, . . . . .	4.2 (7)	3.5 (9)	1.6 (13)	3.9 (9)	2.7 (12)
Infection from cuts, . . . . .	1.1 (17)	4.5 (8)	2.4 (11)	4.1 (8)	2.9 (11)
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., . . . . .	1.9 (12)	2.2 (13)	.8 (18)	1.5 (16)	1.7 (14)
Hoists, . . . . .	.8 (18)	3.1 (10)	2.7 (10)	2.4 (13)	1.7 (15)
Machinery peculiar to special industries, . . . . .	1.5 (15)	2.2 (14)	3.2 (8)	2.8 (11)	3.3 (8)
Excavating, . . . . .	3.0 (9)	1.0 (18)	2.4 (12)	1.9 (14)	1.3 (17)
Cranes, . . . . .	2.3 (10)	1.4 (16)	.8 (19)	.7 (20)	1.9 (13)
Explosions (other than boiler), . . . . .	.8 (19)	2.8 (12)	.5 (21)	1.9 (15)	1.3 (18)
Falling material from overhead, . . . . .	1.7 (14)	1.2 (17)	1.6 (14)	.7 (21)	.4 (23)
Animals, insects, etc., . . . . .	1.9 (13)	.6 (20)	1.1 (16)	1.3 (17)	.6 (19)
Occupational diseases, . . . . .	.4 (22)	1.9 (15)	.8 (20)	5.6 (6)	3.3 (9)
Belting, . . . . .	1.3 (16)	.6 (21)	1.4 (15)	.2 (23)	.6 (20)
Saws, . . . . .	.8 (20)	1.0 (19)	.5 (22)	.6 (22)	1.7 (16)
Illness, . . . . .	.6 (21)	.4 (22)	—	—	—
Lathes, . . . . .	—	—	—	.2 (24)	.2 (27)
Portable tools, . . . . .	—	.2 (24)	1.1 (17)	1.3 (18)	.2 (29)
Presses, . . . . .	.4 (23)	.4 (23)	.3 (24)	.2 (25)	.4 (24)
Gears, . . . . .	.4 (24)	.2 (25)	.3 (25)	—	.6 (21)
Assault and fighting, . . . . .	.2 (26)	—	.3 (26)	.2 (26)	.6 (22)
Nails, . . . . .	—	—	—	.9 (19)	.2 (28)
Emery wheels, . . . . .	.4 (25)	—	—	—	—
Engines, . . . . .	—	—	.5 (23)	—	.2 (30)
Wood molders, shapers, etc., . . . . .	.2 (27)	.2 (26)	—	—	.4 (25)
Metal planers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	.4 (26)
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	—	.2 (27)	—	—	—
Eye injuries, . . . . .	—	.2 (28)	—	—	—
Glass, . . . . .	.2 (28)	—	—	—	—
Intoxication, . . . . .	—	.2 (29)	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2.3 (29)	1.9 (30)	.8 (27)	2.2 (27)	2.9 (31)
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is possible to compare the relative weights of different causes of fatal injuries in the various years for which the experience is compiled. There are no distinctly marked tendencies which require special comment other than what has already been made. The order of relative frequency for each cause is shown for the different years by the figures in parentheses after each percentage distribution.

#### *D. Dependency.*

Under this heading are shown various facts with reference to dependency in fatal cases.

1. *Number of Cases by Nature of Dependency.* — The table next given below under this section indicates the number of fatal cases each year in which dependency was total, partial or in which there were no dependents as defined by the provisions of the compensation law.

*Extent of Dependency in Fatal Cases.*

NATURE OF DEPENDENCY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Total, . . . . .	299	331	242	297	310
Partial, . . . . .	63	91	59	86	94
No, . . . . .	112	87	69	80	77
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

In considering these figures the fact is to be noted that the number of cases of the different types will vary from year to year because of variations in the total number of fatal cases. For this reason under this section no special comment is made upon the experience other than to give the actual figures.

2. *Percentage Distribution by Nature of Dependency.* — The next table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and shows for each year the percentage distributions of cases according to total dependency, partial dependency and no dependency.

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Type of Dependency.*

NATURE OF DEPENDENCY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Total, . . . . .	63.1	65.0	65.4	64.1	64.5
Partial, . . . . .	13.3	17.9	15.9	18.6	19.5
No, . . . . .	23.6	17.1	18.7	17.3	16.0
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Cases in which dependency is total are seen from the foregoing table to range in the different years from 63.1 to 65.4 per cent. Although there are naturally some variations from year to year, considering the nature of the experience this represents a fairly uniform occurrence of total dependency with relation to the total number of cases. With reference to cases in which dependency is partial, except for the third year, the tendency has been in the five-year period for the relative number of such cases to increase. Conversely the indicated trend in cases in which there is no dependency has been downwards. Taking the fifth year as an example the figures show that of the total number of fatal cases which occurred in that period 64.5 per cent. had total dependency, 19.5 per cent. had partial dependency, and in 16 per cent. there was no dependency.

3. *Number of Persons Totally and Partially Dependent.* — The figures given in the preceding sections on the question of dependency deal with the number of cases of the different types. From the point of view of insurance cost this is the unit that determines in part the amount of the payments, since the number of persons in the family does not have any bearing on the amount of payments, providing the original beneficiary does not die prior to the expiration of the compensation payments. In a case of this sort, if there were no other surviving dependents, the gross cost of the case would be diminished to the extent of the payments which otherwise would be due.

*Number of Dependents in Cases of Total and Partial Dependency.*

DEPENDENTS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Total, . . . . .	770	942	637	831	814
Partial, . . . . .	103	144	94	123	145
Totals, . . . . .	873	1,086	731	954	959

From these figures it is seen that the burden of fatal cases from the point of view of the family is much greater than would be indicated by the number of cases stated alone. The figure showing the number of total dependents usually represent families which consist of widows and children. In the cases in which dependency is partial many of the persons dependent are fathers and mothers of the deceased.

4. *Number of Persons per Case of Total and Partial Dependency.* — The figures in the next table give the average number of persons dependent, in whole or in part, according to the number of cases of total or partial dependency.

*Number of Dependents per Case of Total and Partial Dependency.*

DEPENDENTS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Per total dependency case, . . . .	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
Per partial dependency case, . . . .	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5

From the preceding figures it is seen that the average number of dependents per case of total dependency is fairly uniform from year to year. These figures obviously are only theoretical, since some families consist of dependents in excess of the number here shown, and others have only one person totally dependent. The figures accordingly represent only a unit of measurement employed for the purpose of making comparisons between the different years, and to express the experience in this respect in a manner which shows the average economic family totally dependent within the meaning of the compensation law. Attention is called to the rather curious alternation of the unit figures which proceed for each of the five years, respectively, at 2.6, 2.8, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.6 dependents per case of total dependency.

The average number of dependents per case of partial dependency for each of the first three years of the act was 1.6; in the fourth year, 1.4; and in the fifth year, 1.5.

*E. Conjugal Condition.*

Under this heading information is given with reference to the conjugal condition of those fatally injured.

1. *Number of Cases by Marital Condition.* — The next table shows the number of persons injured fatally who were married, single, widowed and divorced.

*Conjugal Condition in Fatal Cases.*

CONDITION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Single, . . . . .	164	170	117	154	147
Widowers, . . . . .	30	32	21	25	41
Widows, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Divorced, . . . . .	2	2	3	4	1
Married, . . . . .	278	305	229	279	292
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

No extended analysis of the figures in this section appears necessary, since the table expresses the experience with a fair degree of clearness. Taking the fifth year, however, as an example, the data indicate that of the 481 persons fatally injured, 292 were married, 147 were single, 41 were widowers and 1 was divorced.

2. *Percentage Distribution.* — Under this heading the figures in the preceding table are shown according to their percentage distribution.

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Conjugal Condition.*

CONDITION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Single, . . . . .	34.6	33.4	31.6	33.3	30.6
Widowers, . . . . .	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.4	8.5
Widows, . . . . .	—	—	—	.2	—
Divorced, . . . . .	.4	.4	.8	.8	.2
Married, . . . . .	58.7	59.9	61.9	60.3	60.7
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



From these figures it is seen that the number of married persons who received fatal injuries constituted in the first year 58.7 per cent. of the total cases for that year; in the second year, 59.9 per cent.; in the third year, 61.9 per cent.; in the fourth year, 60.3 per cent.; and in the fifth year, 60.7 per cent. The next group in order of frequency covers single persons at the time of injury. Here, also, the distribution for the different years is fairly uniform. The proportionate number of cases in which the deceased was single was, for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, 34.6 per cent., 33.4 per cent., 31.6 per cent., 33.3 per cent. and 30.6 per cent. Widowers comprised in the first year 6.3 per cent. of the total cases for that year; in the second year, 6.3 per cent.; in the third year, 5.7 per cent.; in the fourth year, 5.4 per cent.; and in the fifth year, 8.5 per cent.

In connection with the conjugal condition of those who received fatal injuries there is some interest attached to the age distributions in the different groups. The experience in this respect is given below in the next table for injuries of the fifth year, namely, for the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

*Conjugal Condition by Age, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

AGE (YEARS).	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Divorced.
Under 16, . . . . .	—	7	—	—
16 to 20, . . . . .	1	16	—	—
21 to 29, . . . . .	30	60	1	—
30 to 39, . . . . .	80	24	5	—
40 to 49, . . . . .	76	16	7	—
50 to 59, . . . . .	67	18	16	1
60 and over, . . . . .	38	6	12	—
Totals, . . . . .	292	147	41	1

Inspection of these figures shows that the two age groups with the highest frequency among the married were those from 30 to 39 and from 40 to 49. Among the single the two highest age groups in point of frequency fell in the age groups 21 to 29 and 30 to 39. Among those who were widowed at the time of death the two highest groups were 50 to 59 and 60 and over.

- To emphasize the distribution by ages the following figures based on the foregoing table show the percentage distribution by age groups based on the total number of cases under each classification of conjugal condition: —

*Percentage Distribution of Conjugal Condition by Age Groups.*

AGE (YEARS).	Married (Per Cent.).	Single (Per Cent.).	Widowers (Per Cent.).	Divorced (Per Cent.).
Under 16, . . . . .	—	4.8	—	—
16 to 20, . . . . .	.3	10.9	—	—
21 to 29, . . . . .	10.3	40.8	2.4	—
30 to 39, . . . . .	27.4	16.3	12.2	—
40 to 49, . . . . .	26.0	10.9	17.1	—
50 to 59, . . . . .	23.0	12.2	39.0	100.0
60 and over, . . . . .	13.0	4.1	29.3	—
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on the total number of fatal cases in which the deceased was married at the time of the injury, the greatest concentration occurs at the age group 30 to 39 in which there are 27.4 per cent. of the cases; the next group in order is that for ages 40 to 49, with 26 per cent.; and the third group, 50 to 59, with 23 per cent. Among those who were single the greatest point of relative density occurs at the group 21 to 29 years, with 40.8 per cent. of the cases. The other groups are relatively much smaller. The next in order, however, is at the group 30 to 39 years, with 16.3 per cent., and the third group in relative frequency is at the period 50 to 59 years, with 12.2 per cent. Those who were widowers at the time of the injury are found to be grouped most heavily at the two age periods 50 to 59 and 60 and over, with percentage distributions, respectively, of 39 and 29.3 per cent.

If the preceding figures are combined for the age groups between 30 and 59 years, inclusive, there are found to be 79.4 per cent. of the total cases in which the employees were married. For the same range in ages among those who were single the corresponding figure is 39.4 per cent.

*F. Wages.*

Figures are given under this section to show the distribution of fatal cases according to the wages received at the time of the injury.

1. *Number of Cases by Wage Groups.* — The next table gives the actual number of fatal cases distributed by wage groups.

*Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups.*

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
\$6 and less, . . .	27	13	8	10	8
\$6 01 to \$7 00, . . .		7	4	3	6
\$7 01 to \$8 00, . . .		13	11	7	3
\$8 01 to \$9 00, . . .		23	16	22	3
\$9 01 to \$10 00, . . .	288	32	24	33	7
\$10 01 to \$11 00, . . .		42	26	21	21
\$11 01 to \$12 00, . . .		78	60	63	47
\$12 01 to \$13 00, . . .		20	16	22	23
\$13 01 to \$14 00, . . .	102	40	42	44	46
\$14 01 to \$15 00, . . .		59	28	45	66
\$15 01 to \$16 00, . . .		25	13	20	21
\$16 01 to \$17 00, . . .		22	17	25	21
\$17 01 to \$18 00, . . .	57	37	24	39	47
\$18 01 to \$19 00, . . .		10	8	8	8
\$19 01 to \$20 00, . . .		13	15	28	31
\$20 01 to \$21 00, . . .		16	13	18	20
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . .	75	10	6	11	11
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . .		5	3	4	11
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . . .		9	6	13	18
\$24 01 to \$25 00, . . .		11	11	10	13
Over \$25, . . .		24	19	17	50
Totals, . . .	474	509	370	463	481

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases by Wage Groups.* — The following figures are based on those of the preceding section, and give the percentage distributions of wages for the five years.

*Percentage Distribution by Wage Groups in Fatal Cases.*

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
\$6 and less, . . .	5.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.7
\$6 01 to \$7 00, . . .		1.3	1.1	.6	1.2
\$7 01 to \$8 00, . . .		2.6	2.9	1.5	.6
\$8 01 to \$9 00, . . .		4.5	4.3	4.8	.6
\$9 01 to \$10 00, . . .	60.8	6.3	6.5	7.1	1.5
\$10 01 to \$11 00, . . .		8.3	7.0	4.5	4.4
\$11 01 to \$12 00, . . .		15.3	16.2	13.6	9.8
\$12 01 to \$13 00, . . .		3.9	4.3	4.8	4.8
\$13 01 to \$14 00, . . .	21.5	7.9	11.4	9.5	9.5
\$14 01 to \$15 00, . . .		11.6	7.6	9.7	13.7
\$15 01 to \$16 00, . . .		4.9	3.5	4.3	4.4
\$16 01 to \$17 00, . . .		4.3	4.6	5.4	4.3
\$17 01 to \$18 00, . . .	12.0	7.3	6.5	8.4	9.8
\$18 01 to \$19 00, . . .		1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7
\$19 01 to \$20 00, . . .		2.6	4.1	6.1	6.4
\$20 01 to \$21 00, . . .		3.1	3.5	3.9	4.2
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . .	14.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.3
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . .		1.0	.8	.8	2.3
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . . .		1.8	1.6	2.8	3.7
\$24 01 to \$25 00, . . .		2.2	3.0	2.2	2.7
Over \$25, . . .		4.7	5.2	3.7	10.4
Totals, . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the foregoing table the most noticeable fact indicated is the large increase in the relative number of cases in the fifth year in the wage group over \$25, as compared with the relative distributions in the same group for preceding years. In the second year of the act the distribution in this group represented 4.7 per cent. of the total cases for that year. In the third year the percentage distribution was 5.2 per cent. In the fourth year the distribution was 3.7 per cent. In the fifth year the corresponding figure was 10.4 per cent. As compared with the preceding year the actual figures show that in this wage group there was an increase from 17 cases to 50, representing an increase of 33 cases. The increase in the entire experience was only 18 cases, and part of this is found in other wage groups.

*G. Basis of Wage Payments.*

Under this heading figures are given to indicate whether the deceased at the time of the injury received wages on the basis of time work or on a piecework basis.

1. *Number of Cases of Piece and Time Workers.* — The next table, showing the actual number of fatal cases by basis of the wage payments, is offered without further comment.

*Basis of Wage Payments in Fatal Cases.*

GROUP.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Time workers, . . . . .	470	496	364	454	477
Piece workers, . . . . .	4	13	6	9	4
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — The following table, giving the percentage distribution of cases by kind of wage payment, is based on the figures of the preceding table: —

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Basis of Wage Payments.*

GROUP.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Time workers, . . . . .	99.2	97.4	98.4	98.1	99.2
Piece workers, . . . . .	.8	2.6	1.6	1.9	.8
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table the experience shows that in the large majority of fatal cases the deceased were time workers. The figures for the various years range from 97.4 per cent. of the cases to 99.2 per cent.

*H. Sex.*

The next experience considered under this heading with reference to fatal cases indicates whether the persons injured were males or females.

1. *Number of Cases by Sex.* — The table given in this section shows the number of males and females who received fatal injuries.

*Distribution of Fatal Cases by Sex.*

GROUP.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Male, . . . . .	473	503	369	460	476
Female, . . . . .	1	6	1	3	5
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

The number of males who receive fatal injuries comprises practically the entire experience, as naturally would be expected because of the greater number of males employed, and also due to the fact that men are engaged in more hazardous employments than women.

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — In this section is given the percentage frequency of fatal injuries divided by males and females. The figures are based on those of the preceding table.

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Sex.*

GROUP.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Male, . . . . .	99.8	98.8	99.7	99.4	99.0
Female, . . . . .	.2	1.2	.3	.6	1.0
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table it is seen that in the different years fatal injuries sustained by males range from 98.8 to 99.8 per cent. of the total fatal cases.

*I. Age.*

Information with reference to the ages of those who received fatal injuries is given under this group.

1. *Number of Cases by Age Groups.* — The next table includes for each year the age distributions of fatal cases.

*Frequency of Fatal Cases by Age Groups.*

AGE (YEARS).	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Under 16, . . . . .	4	3	2	3	7
16 to 20, . . . . .	18	35	18	18	17
21 to 29, . . . . .	135	107	85	104	91
30 to 39, . . . . .	113	113	79	98	109
40 to 49, . . . . .	83	119	76	106	99
50 to 59, . . . . .	66	81	73	89	102
60 and over, . . . . .	55	51	37	45	56
Totals, . . . . .	474	509	370	463	481

In the fifth year of the act the greatest number of fatal cases occurred in the age group 30 to 39 years; the next group in order was for ages between 50 and 59 years; and the third group occurred between 40 and 49 years.

2. *Percentage Distribution.* — The relative distribution of fatal cases by age groups given below is based on the figures of the preceding table.

*Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Age Groups.*

AGE (YEARS).	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Under 16, . . . . .	.9	.6	.5	.6	1.5
16 to 20, . . . . .	3.8	6.9	4.9	3.9	3.5
21 to 29, . . . . .	28.5	21.0	23.0	22.5	18.9
30 to 39, . . . . .	23.8	22.2	21.4	21.2	22.7
40 to 49, . . . . .	17.5	23.4	20.5	22.9	20.6
50 to 59, . . . . .	13.9	15.9	19.7	19.2	21.2
60 and over, . . . . .	11.6	10.0	10.0	9.7	11.6
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table it is possible to make a comparison of the experience of the different years with reference to the proportion of fatal cases which occur in the several wage groups. Although the percentage rates vary for the different periods, there is a fair degree of uniformity in all the age groups for most of the divisions shown. The concentration of fatal injuries in the groups 21 to 49 years is due primarily to the relatively greater number of persons employed at these ages, and who consequently are subjected, as a group, to greater exposure.

### III. NON-FATAL CASES.

#### A. Insurance.

Distributions are given under this heading as to the number of non-fatal injuries in which the employees were insured or were not insured under the compensation law. For the first three years the experience covers reported injuries which were tabulated, and in the fourth and fifth years tabulatable injuries as previously defined.

1. *Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases insured.* — Fig-

ures under this heading indicate the number of cases which were or were not insured. For the first three years the experience included is larger than for the fourth and fifth years, due to the fact that in the latter two years the data covered only the tabulatable cases.

*Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Insurance.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Insured, . . . . .	72,862	83,797	86,359	61,116	71,038
Not insured, . . . . .	16,832	12,585	8,238	6,601	7,270
Totals, . . . . .	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.*—The following table gives the percentage distribution of insured and not insured cases based on the figures of the preceding table:—

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Insurance.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Insured, . . . . .	81.2	86.9	91.3	90.3	90.7
Not insured, . . . . .	18.8	13.1	8.7	9.7	9.3
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the basis of reported injuries the foregoing figures indicate an increasing number of non-fatal cases which were insured for the first three years. On the basis of tabulatable cases—that is, for the fourth and fifth years—the distributions were approximately the same, namely, 90.3 and 90.7 per cent., respectively.

*B. Industries.*

The frequency of non-fatal tabulatable injuries is considered below for the five-year period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1917.

1. *Number of Tabulatable Injuries.*—Below are figures covering the frequency of non-fatal injuries for certain groups of industries as indicated in the table.

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.





# TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

## BY INDUSTRIES

JULY 1, 1916 - JUNE 30, 1917



*Number of Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.*

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles, . . . . .	8,076	8,463	7,832	10,708	12,189
Road, street and bridge transportation, . .	7,586	7,286	7,638	9,126	9,430
Iron and steel and their products, . . .	7,010	8,005	6,641	13,037	15,814
Trade, . . . . .	4,796	5,156	5,394	5,970	7,143
Building trades, . . . . .	5,082	4,531	4,624	5,339	5,933
Leather and its finished products, . . .	2,585	2,890	2,543	3,947	4,604
Lumber and its remanufacture, . . . .	1,883	1,891	1,680	2,120	2,499
Paper, . . . . .	1,463	1,503	1,286	1,591	1,945
Metals and metal products, . . . . .	2,632	829	741	996	1,392
Food and kindred products, . . . . .	1,267	1,289	1,407	1,459	1,975
Water transportation, . . . . .	1,292	979	859	1,378	1,444
Domestic and personal service, . . . .	941	1,013	1,131	1,278	1,537
Express companies, . . . . .	598	553	476	707	850
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	494	475	457	482	601
Chemical and allied products, . . . . .	383	408	418	1,076	1,076
Clay, glass and stone products, . . . .	321	417	479	469	535
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	385	420	386	505	560
Extraction of minerals, . . . . .	241	327	306	299	288
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	312	224	256	303	420
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	117	276	360	419	475
Clothing, . . . . .	234	216	232	264	327
Professional service, . . . . .	150	218	229	270	320
Miscellaneous transportation, . . . . .	5	15	49	102	129
Miscellaneous industries, . . . . .	4,940	4,537	3,964	5,872	6,822
Totals, . . . . .	52,793	51,921	49,388	67,717	78,308

In considering these figures care should be taken not to draw any conclusions as to the relative hazards of the different industries according to the frequency of the injuries. The data do not disclose the relative exposure to injury as measured by the number of employees working in the industries, or by the number of hours worked. The figures show merely the aggregate number of cases in the different groups. From this point of view, in the fifth year the highest number of injuries occurred in the classification of iron and steel and their products, with 15,814 cases; textiles came next, with 12,189 cases; the next

group in order was road, street and bridge transportation, with 9,430 cases. Attention is called, also, to a change in classification made in some of the subgroups of metals and metal products in the second and subsequent years, in which certain cases in the first year included under metals and metal products in the following years were classified under iron and steel and their products.

2. *Percentage Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries.*—The frequency of injuries given in the preceding table under this heading is shown by per cents.

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.*

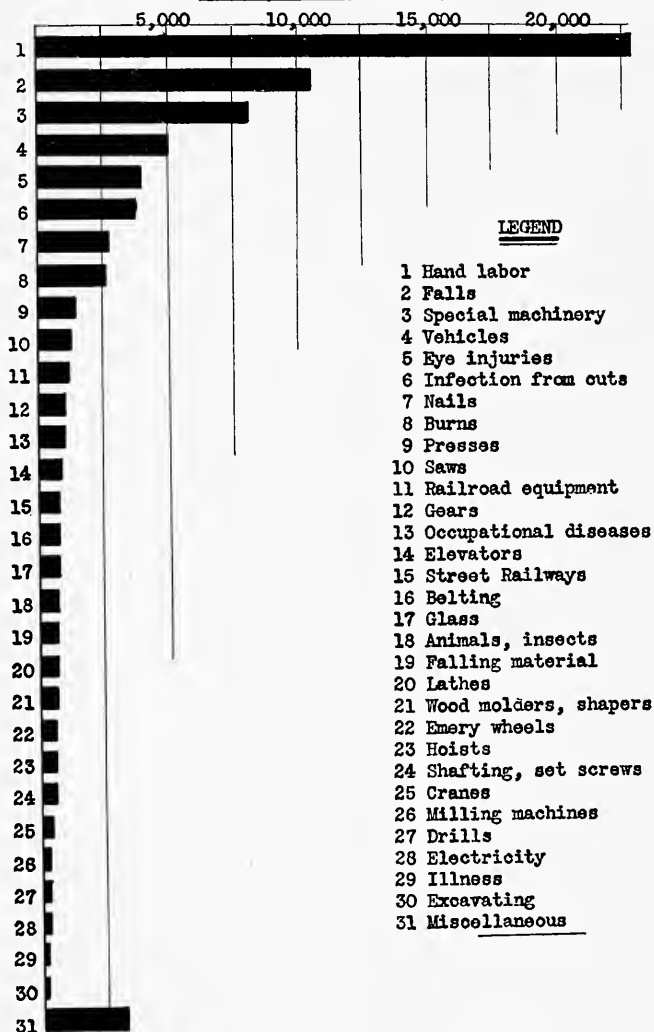
INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles, . . . . .	15.3 (1)	16.3 (1)	15.9 (1)	15.8 (2)	15.6 (2)
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	14.4 (2)	14.1 (3)	15.5 (2)	13.5 (3)	12.0 (3)
Iron and steel and their products, . .	13.3 (3)	15.4 (2)	13.5 (3)	19.2 (1)	20.2 (1)
Trade, . . . . .	9.1 (5)	9.9 (4)	10.9 (4)	8.8 (4)	9.1 (4)
Building trades, . . . . .	9.6 (4)	8.7 (5)	9.4 (5)	7.9 (5)	7.6 (5)
Leather and its finished products, . .	4.9 (7)	5.6 (6)	5.1 (6)	5.8 (6)	5.9 (6)
Lumber and its remanufacture, . . .	3.6 (8)	3.7 (7)	3.4 (7)	3.1 (7)	3.2 (7)
Paper, . . . . .	2.8 (9)	2.9 (8)	2.6 (9)	2.3 (8)	2.5 (9)
Metals and metal products, . . . .	5.0 (6)	1.6 (12)	1.5 (12)	1.5 (13)	1.8 (12)
Food and kindred products, . . . .	2.4 (10)	2.5 (9)	2.8 (8)	2.2 (9)	2.5 (8)
Water transportation, . . . . .	2.4 (11)	1.9 (11)	1.7 (11)	2.0 (10)	1.8 (11)
Domestic and personal service, . . .	1.8 (12)	2.0 (10)	2.3 (10)	1.9 (11)	1.9 (10)
Express companies, . . . . .	1.1 (13)	1.1 (13)	1.0 (13)	1.1 (14)	1.1 (14)
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	.9 (14)	.9 (14)	.9 (15)	.7 (16)	.8 (15)
Chemical and allied products, . . . .	.7 (15)	.8 (15)	.8 (16)	1.6 (12)	1.4 (13)
Clay, glass and stone products, . . .	.6 (17)	.8 (16)	1.0 (14)	.7 (17)	.7 (17)
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	.7 (16)	.8 (17)	.8 (17)	.8 (15)	.7 (16)
Extraction of minerals, . . . . .	.5 (19)	.6 (18)	.6 (19)	.4 (19)	.4 (22)
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	.6 (18)	.4 (20)	.5 (20)	.4 (20)	.5 (19)
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	.2 (22)	.5 (19)	.7 (18)	.6 (18)	.6 (18)
Clothing, . . . . .	.4 (20)	.4 (21)	.5 (21)	.4 (21)	.4 (20)
Professional service, . . . . .	.3 (21)	.4 (22)	.5 (22)	.4 (22)	.4 (21)
Miscellaneous transportation, . . . .	—	—	.1 (23)	.2 (23)	.2 (23)
Miscellaneous industries, . . . . .	9.4 (23)	8.7 (23)	8.0 (24)	8.7 (24)	8.7 (24)
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



# TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

## BY CAUSES

JULY 1, 1916 - JUNE 30, 1917



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

The order of frequency of the injuries is shown for each industry by the figures in parentheses at the right of the number of cases in each column. In the fourth and fifth years most of the industries maintained the same relative positions, with the exception of metals and metal products, water transportation, domestic and personal service, printing and bookbinding, chemical and allied products, clay, glass and stone products, liquors and beverages, extraction of minerals, and telephone and telegraph. In most of these the difference in order was not great. In the first three years the textile industries had the highest relative number of cases, but in the fourth and fifth years this position was held by the iron and steel group. In the fourth and fifth years almost 50 per cent. of the non-fatal tabulatable injuries occurred in the three groups, — textiles, road, street and bridge transportation, and iron and steel and their products.

### C. Causes.

The causes of reported and tabulatable injuries are given under this general heading. The tabulatable basis of presenting the figures applies to the fourth and fifth years.

1. *Frequency of Reported and Tabulatable Cases.* — The distribution of the causes of injuries is given below according to the absolute numbers. Comparisons, however, cannot very well be made from these figures alone because of the difference in the number of cases included in the different years, as previously explained, and also because of variations in the total number of cases due to changes in the actual experience.

#### *Frequency of Non-fatal Injuries by Causes.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Hand labor, . . . . .	29,737	30,973	30,950	19,676	22,854
Machinery peculiar to industries, . .	11,375	10,444	8,676	6,967	8,086
Falls, . . . . .	8,417	8,955	8,749	8,613	10,465
Eye injuries, . . . . .	4,331	6,563	6,634	3,454	4,022
Vehicles, . . . . .	3,770	4,422	4,465	4,044	5,048
Nails, . . . . .	3,462	3,657	4,066	2,378	2,750
Burns, . . . . .	3,319	3,524	3,319	2,306	2,551

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*Frequency of Non-fatal Injuries by Causes — Concluded.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Infection from cuts, etc., . . . . .	2,102	3,175	3,572	3,188	3,761
Falling material, . . . . .	1,664	1,502	1,523	650	688
Saws, . . . . .	1,579	1,603	1,410	934	1,298
Glass, . . . . .	1,281	1,478	1,516	636	763
Presses, . . . . .	1,425	1,419	1,407	1,275	1,446
Street railways, . . . . .	1,302	1,284	1,045	736	834
Railroad equipment, . . . . .	1,230	1,345	947	972	1,157
Gears, . . . . .	1,101	1,228	1,086	909	1,025
Belting, . . . . .	888	1,140	1,034	732	790
Elevators, . . . . .	1,036	1,078	941	764	923
Animals, insects, . . . . .	779	866	969	588	706
Lathes, . . . . .	767	938	869	555	670
Emery wheels, . . . . .	650	852	782	453	554
Hoists, . . . . .	630	704	644	533	552
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., . . . . .	481	721	664	471	527
Wood molders, shapers, etc., . . . . .	351	708	623	479	572
Electricity, . . . . .	495	486	437	235	254
Drills, . . . . .	332	454	481	232	306
Occupational diseases, . . . . .	104	354	699	1,351	992
Cranes, . . . . .	306	434	325	329	369
Excavating, . . . . .	164	269	336	256	190
Milling machines, . . . . .	181	319	256	260	333
Illness, . . . . .	290	244	186	138	193
Explosions (other than boiler), . . . . .	215	252	159	152	140
Assault and fighting, . . . . .	207	170	135	63	110
Engines, . . . . .	113	164	181	74	73
Calenders, . . . . .	103	205	137	123	156
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., . . . . .	91	110	91	45	63
Metal planers, . . . . .	73	75	99	88	88
Portable tools, . . . . .	10	52	66	69	106
Playing and fooling, . . . . .	81	30	12	13	11
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	36	40	40	22	11
Intoxication, . . . . .	56	26	9	6	—
Extractors (centrifugal), . . . . .	11	26	32	29	26
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5,149	4,063	5,025	2,919	2,845
Totals, . . . . .	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.



The preceding table is offered without any special comment, for the reasons stated above. If the causes are desired in greater detail these may be found by reference to the table in the Appendix of the report.

*2. Percentage Distribution of Reported and Tabulatable Cases.*

— The next table is based on the actual distribution of cases by causes, and gives the percentage frequency.

*Percentage Distribution of Causes of Non-fatal Injuries.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Hand labor, . . . . .	33.15	32.14	32.72	29.05	29.18
Machinery peculiar to industries, . . .	12.68	10.84	9.17	10.29	10.33
Falls, . . . . .	9.38	9.30	9.25	12.72	13.36
Eye injuries, . . . . .	4.83	6.81	7.01	5.10	5.14
Vehicles, . . . . .	4.20	4.59	4.72	5.97	6.45
Nails, . . . . .	3.86	3.79	4.30	3.51	3.51
Burns, . . . . .	3.70	3.66	3.51	3.41	3.26
Infection from cuts, etc., . . . . .	2.34	3.30	3.78	4.71	4.80
Falling material, . . . . .	1.86	1.56	1.61	.96	.88
Saws, . . . . .	1.76	1.66	1.49	1.38	1.66
Glass, . . . . .	1.43	1.53	1.60	.94	.97
Presses, . . . . .	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.88	1.85
Street railways, . . . . .	1.45	1.33	1.10	1.09	1.07
Railroad equipment, . . . . .	1.37	1.40	1.00	1.44	1.48
Gears, . . . . .	1.23	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.31
Belting, . . . . .	.99	1.18	1.09	1.08	1.01
Elevators, . . . . .	1.16	1.12	1.00	1.13	1.18
Animals, insects, . . . . .	.87	.90	1.02	.87	.90
Lathes, . . . . .	.86	.97	.92	.82	.86
Emery wheels, . . . . .	.73	.88	.83	.67	.71
Hoists, . . . . .	.70	.73	.68	.79	.70
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., . .	.54	.75	.70	.70	.67
Wood molders, shapers, etc., . . . . .	.39	.74	.66	.71	.73
Electricity, . . . . .	.55	.50	.46	.35	.32
Drills, . . . . .	.37	.47	.51	.34	.39
Occupational diseases, . . . . .	.12	.37	.74	2.00	1.27
Cranes, . . . . .	.34	.45	.34	.49	.47
Excavating, . . . . .	.18	.27	.36	.38	.24

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*Percentage Distribution of Causes of Non-fatal Injuries — Concluded.*

CAUSE.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Milling machines, . . . . .	.20	.33	.27	.38	.43
Illness, . . . . .	.32	.25	.20	.20	.25
Explosions (other than boilers), . . . . .	.24	.26	.17	.22	.18
Assault and fighting, . . . . .	.23	.18	.14	.09	.14
Engines, . . . . .	.13	.17	.19	.11	.09
Calenders, . . . . .	.12	.21	.15	.18	.20
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., . . . . .	.10	.11	.10	.06	.08
Metal planers, . . . . .	.08	.08	.10	.13	.11
Portable tools, . . . . .	.01	.05	.07	.10	.14
Playing and fooling, . . . . .	.09	.03	.01	.02	.01
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	.04	.04	.04	.03	.01
Intoxication, . . . . .	.06	.03	.01	.01	—
Extractors (centrifugal), . . . . .	.01	.03	.03	.04	.03
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5.74	4.25	5.31	4.31	3.63
Totals, . . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

For the fifth year of the act 29.18 per cent. of the non-fatal tabulatable injuries occurred under the group hand labor. The type of injury included in this general classification is indicated by the detailed distribution, as follows: —

*Injuries caused by Hand Labor.*

CAUSE.	Number of Cases.	Percentage Distribution.
Caught by material, . . . . .	11,001	48.1
Flying particles from hammering tools, . . . . .	245	1.1
Slivers, sharp edges, corners, etc., . . . . .	4,820	21.1
Strains from lifting, . . . . .	4,289	18.8
Struck by tools, . . . . .	2,499	10.9
Totals, . . . . .	22,854	100.0

From the preceding table the fact is indicated that the greatest relative proportion of injuries under the group hand labor is classified under the group caught by material, with 48.1 per

cent. Slivers, sharp edges, corners, etc., are responsible for 21.1 per cent. of hand labor injuries, and strains from lifting had a distribution of 18.8 per cent.

Injuries due to falls composed 13.3 per cent. of the cases, the nature of which was as follows: —

*Falls.*

NATURE.	Number of Cases.	Percentage Distribution.
From fixed ladders, . . . . .	3	—1
Into holes, pits, etc., . . . . .	471	4.5
Over obstructions, . . . . .	539	5.1
From permanent structures, . . . . .	143	1.4
From poles, . . . . .	72	.7
From or with portable ladders, . . . . .	860	8.2
From scaffolding, . . . . .	641	6.1
Slipping on floor level, . . . . .	1,829	17.5
Down stairways, . . . . .	1,063	10.2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	4,844	46.3
Totals, . . . . .	10,465	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From the preceding table, not considering the miscellaneous group of falls, which includes a large number of various kinds of cases, the greatest relative frequency of falls occurred in the group slipping on floor level, in which there were 17.5 per cent. of the cases. In 10.2 per cent. of the cases the injuries were caused by falls down stairways, and falls from or with portable ladders were responsible for 8.2 per cent.

Next in order of frequency were injuries caused by machinery peculiar to the various industries, with 10.33 per cent. of the cases; injuries caused by vehicles, with 6.45 per cent.; and injuries to the eye, with 5.14 per cent. The group of five causes just enumerated — namely, hand labor, falls, machinery peculiar to special industries, vehicles, and eye injuries — in each of the five years also had the greatest relative number of injuries, and, combined, composed more than 60 per cent. of the injuries in each year.

*D. Duration of Total Disability.*

The figures included in this section cover the non-fatal tabulatable injuries for each of the five years under consideration. The experience is considered under two groups, as indicated below.

1. *Number of Tabulatable Injuries by Periods of Disability.*—The groups of disability in the second, third, fourth and fifth years of the act are shown for all the groups listed under duration. In the first year the smallest period on the lower limit of the group comes under 14 days, and at the upper limit of the group the period is over 26 weeks. The period under 3 days in the second, third, fourth and fifth years includes all cases in which the disability was beyond the day, shift or turn on which the injury occurred, and up to and including 3 days, counting the day of the injury as the first day in those cases listed as two and three days in duration. For comparative purposes the detailed duration under 15 days and over 26 weeks is summarized under the experience for each year.

*Duration of Total Disability in Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries.*

DURATION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Under 3 days, . . .	31,685	8,266	7,353	10,735	11,697
4 to 7 days, . . .		12,843	11,675	16,725	19,421
8 to 10 days, . . .		4,517	4,287	5,942	6,885
11 to 14 days, . . .		5,236	5,131	6,718	7,341
15 to 28 days, . . .	10,568	9,222	8,564	11,555	14,166
29 to 56 days, . . .	6,638	7,066	6,979	9,419	11,167
57 to 91 days, . . .	2,355	2,549	2,687	3,521	4,118
92 to 182 days, . . .	1,275	1,491	1,682	2,071	2,194
183 to 364 days, . . .	272	438	609	618	744
1 year and over, . . .		293	421	413	575
Totals, . . .	52,793	51,921	49,388	67,717	78,308

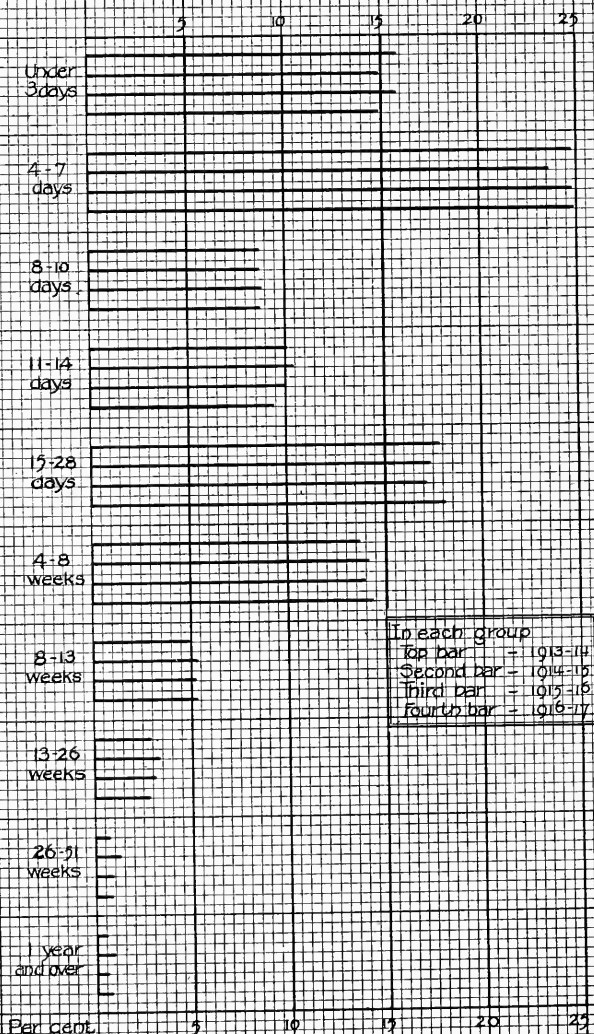
In the group 29 to 56 days there was an increase in the second year, followed by a decrease in the third year as compared with the second year, but an increase as compared with the first year. In the remaining periods over 91 days the number



# DURATION OF TOTAL DISABILITY

## TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



In each group  
 Top bar = 1913-14  
 Second bar = 1914-15  
 Third bar = 1915-16  
 Fourth bar = 1916-17

of cases was greater each year as compared with the preceding years. In the fifth year the experience for each group of disability was higher than in the fourth year. No conclusions, however, can be drawn from this fact because of the increase in the total number of non-fatal tabulatable injuries, which amounted to 10,951 cases, or approximately 16 per cent.

2. *Percentage Distribution by Periods of Disability.* — The next table is based on the figures of the preceding tabulation, and gives the distribution of cases by per cents. in each disability group. A better view of the experience may be obtained from these figures with reference to any tendencies towards uniformity or change in the relative duration of disability because of the differences in the total number of cases in the various years.

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries by Duration of Total Disability.*

DURATION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Under 3 days, . . .	60.0	15.9	14.9	15.8	14.9
4 to 7 days, . . .		24.7	23.6	24.7	24.8
8 to 10 days, . . .		8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
11 to 14 days, . . .		10.1	10.4	9.9	9.4
15 to 28 days, . . .	20.0	17.8	17.4	17.1	18.1
29 to 56 days, . . .	12.6	13.6	14.1	13.9	14.3
57 to 91 days, . . .	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.3
92 to 182 days, . . .	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8
183 to 364 days, . . .	.5	.8	1.2	.9	.9
1 year and over, . . .		.6	.9	.6	.7
Totals, . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures certain facts are apparent, although there is no marked trend or special fluctuation of the experience. For the purpose of noting the distribution of the cases for each year, however, some analysis of the figures is made at this point. In doing this the experience for the first year is not compared with that for the subsequent periods in the groups under 15 days and over 26 weeks, because the disability periods in that year are not shown in the detail with which the distributions are divided in the following years. Taking the dis-

ability periods in order as these are classified it is seen that the cases in which the duration was under 3 days in the second year represented 15.9 per cent. of the total number of cases; in the third year the corresponding figure was 14.9 per cent.; in the fourth year the experience was almost the same as in the second year, or 15.8 per cent.; and in the fifth year 14.9 per cent. of the cases were in this group, — the same proportion of cases as for the third year; that is, from the second to the fifth year the experience was either the same or practically the same in each alternate year.

In the group between 4 and 7 days the distributions from the second to the fifth years were, respectively, 24.7 per cent., 23.6 per cent., 24.7 per cent. and 24.8 per cent. Except for the third year, therefore, the relative number of cases each year in this group was approximately the same.

In the group 8 to 10 days the relative distributions were the same in the second and third years, namely, 8.7 per cent., and in the fourth and fifth years, also, were the same, namely, 8.8 per cent. For all practical purposes the frequency in this disability period has been approximately uniform.

In the group 11 to 14 days the general tendency in relative distribution was in the direction of a decrease; that is, for the second, third, fourth and fifth years the percentage rates were, in order, 10.1, 10.4, 9.9 and 9.4. The last figure, that is, for the fifth year, is based on experience six months of which included cases in which the waiting period was 10 days instead of the fourteen-day period previously in effect.

In the group 15 to 28 days the experience is given for the five-year period. In the first year 20 per cent. of the cases were in this class. In the second, third and fourth years the relative frequency decreased each year over the preceding, as evidenced by the figures of 17.8 per cent., 17.4 per cent. and 17.1 per cent. In the fifth year the proportion of cases in this group was higher than for the three years preceding, but not as high as in the first year. In the last year the proportion of cases was 18.1 per cent.

In the group 29 to 56 days in the second and third years the relative number of cases increased, respectively, over the first and second years. In the fourth year the relative distribution



decreased and again increased in the fifth year. This is indicated by the percentage distributions, respectively, for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years, namely, 12.6 per cent., 13.6 per cent., 14.1 per cent., 13.9 per cent. and 14.3 per cent.

The relative number of cases each year in the disability period between 57 and 91 days in the first and second years was approximately level, with distributions of 4.5 and 4.9 per cent. For the third, fourth and fifth years the proportion of cases was somewhat higher, as shown by the figures 5.4 per cent., 5.2 per cent. and 5.3 per cent.

In the disability group 92 to 182 days there were increases for the first three years ranging from 2.4 to 3.4 per cent. In the fourth year the distribution decreased to 3.1 per cent., and in the fifth year there was a still further decrease to 2.8 per cent., approximately the same as the figure for the second year.

In the disability period from 183 to 364 days, that is, more than six months but less than a year, the distributions have been approximately level between the second and fifth years. The distribution in this group for the first year is not available, due to the fact that the last disability period in the first year covered cases with a duration of more than six months. For the second, third, fourth and fifth years, however, with the exception of the third year in which the relative number of cases was 1.2 per cent., the proportions have been about the same, with .8 per cent. in the second year and .9 per cent. in the fourth and fifth years.

Likewise in the period one year and over, with the exception of the third year in which the relative number of cases was .9 per cent., the distributions have been approximately the same, with .6 per cent. in the second and fourth years, and .7 per cent. in the fifth year.

From another point of view the figures in the preceding table may be classified so as to show the relative proportion of cases in which the disability has terminated within the periods of time specified in the following table. For this purpose the experience of the fifth year is taken.

*Cumulative Proportion of Cases with Disability terminated at Specified Periods, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

DISABILITY TERMINATED AT --		Cumulative Per Cent. of Cases.
3 days, . . . . .		14.9
7 days, . . . . .		39.7
10 days, . . . . .		48.5
14 days, . . . . .		57.9
28 days, . . . . .		76.0
56 days, . . . . .		90.3
91 days, . . . . .		95.6
182 days, . . . . .		98.4
364 days, . . . . .		99.3
365 days and continuing, in .7 per cent. of the cases.		

From this table it is seen that in almost 50 per cent. of the cases disability has terminated within the period of ten days following the injury. By the end of the fourteenth day almost 60 per cent. of the cases have recovered. Approximately 75 per cent. of the cases have returned to work before four weeks after the injury, and by the end of the eighth week in 90 per cent. of the cases disability has terminated. From this point in the remaining cases there is a gradual end of incapacity until there remain only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of the cases in which there is continuing disability.

*E. Specified Injuries.*

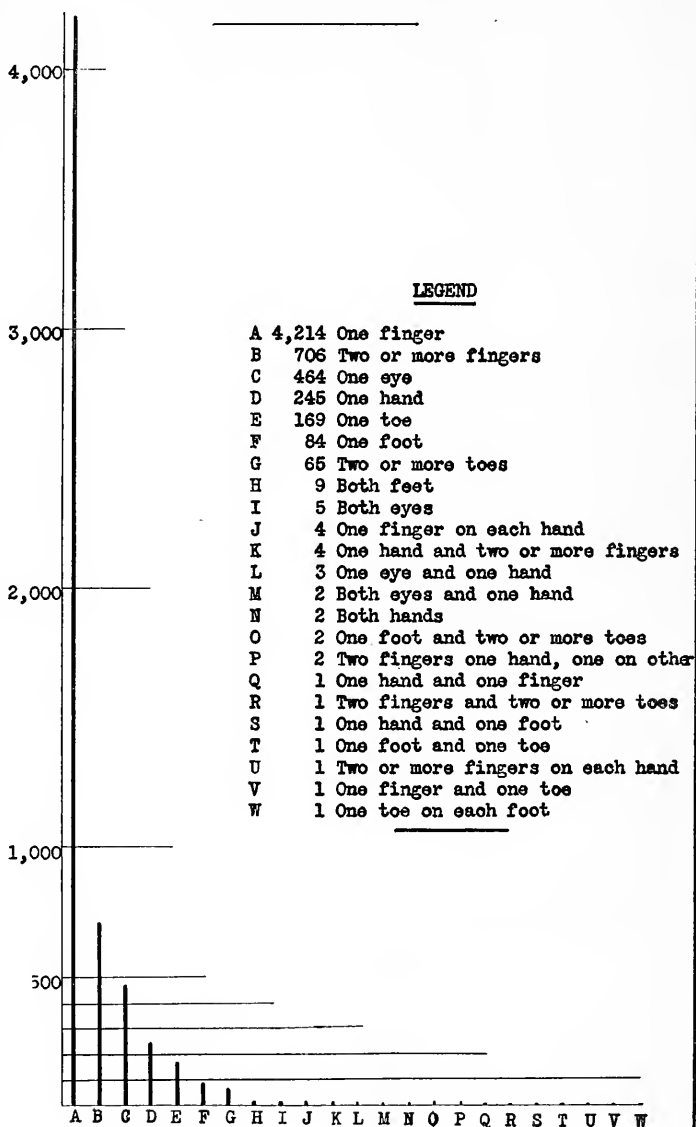
Under the provisions of the Compensation Act, in addition to the compensation payable on account of incapacity, further payments are made in insured cases when the injury results in certain amputations, permanent loss of use of certain members of the body, and in eye cases with a reduction in vision to one-tenth of normal with glasses. The types of injury in which such payments would be due when the cases are insured under the law are considered in this section.

*1. Number of Cases by Nature of the Injury.* — The next table gives the experience for each of the five years considered, with reference to the frequency of specified injuries. These figures include both the insured and the not-insured cases.



# NUMBER OF CASES OF SPECIFIED INJURIES

JULY 1, 1912 to JUNE 30, 1917



*Number and Type of Specified Injuries.*

NATURE OF INJURY AND AGGREGATE WEEKS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Both eyes and one hand (150), . . . .	—	1	1	—	—
Both hands (100), . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2
Both feet (100), . . . . .	1	2	2	2	2
Both eyes (100), . . . . .	2	—	—	1	2
One hand and one foot (100), . . . .	—	1	—	—	—
One eye and one hand (100), . . . .	—	1	1	—	1
One hand and two or more fingers (75), .	—	2	—	1	1
One foot and two or more toes (75), . .	—	2	—	—	—
One hand and one finger (62), . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
One foot and one toe (62), . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—
One hand (50), . . . . .	35	38	43	54	75
One foot (50), . . . . .	22	22	14	15	11
One eye (50), . . . . .	47	77	104	108	128
Two or more fingers on each hand (50), .	—	1	—	—	—
Two fingers and two or more toes (50), .	—	—	—	1	—
Two fingers on one hand, one finger on other (37).	—	1	—	—	1
Two or more fingers (25), . . . . .	133	112	115	171	175
Two or more toes (25), . . . . .	21	9	9	16	10
One finger on each hand (24), . . . .	—	—	—	2	2
One toe on each foot (24), . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
One finger and one toe (24), . . . .	—	—	1	—	—
One finger (12), . . . . .	672	804	618	928	1,192
One toe (12), . . . . .	34	42	23	33	37
Totals, . . . . .	967	1,115	932	1,334	1,639

From this table it is seen that the predominant injuries, without reference to the number of cases which occur from year to year but from the point of view of continuity of experience are those classified as follows: loss of both feet at or above the ankle, or loss of use of both feet; reduction in vision to one-tenth of normal with glasses, or loss of eye; loss of one hand at or above the wrist, or loss of use of hand or arm; loss of, or loss of use of, one foot at or above the ankle; loss of two or more fingers, including loss of, or loss of use at or above the second joints of, two or more fingers on the same hand; loss of two or more toes, including loss of, or loss of use at or above

the second joints; loss of, or loss of use of, one finger, including injuries in which there is the loss of at least one phalanx of a finger on one hand; and the loss of one toe, including the amputation of, or the loss of use of, at least one joint. In each of these groups the number of cases varies in some degree, but in each year there has been accident experience under these classifications. Other combinations of specified injuries occur, but not each year.

The combined frequency of injuries for the five years under each of the groups just specified gives the following results:—

	Cases.
1. Loss of at least one phalanx of one finger, . . . . .	4,214
2. Loss of two or more fingers at or above the second joints, . . . . .	706
3. Reduction in vision to one-tenth in one eye, . . . . .	464
4. Loss of at least one hand, . . . . .	245
5. Loss of at least one phalanx of one toe, . . . . .	169
6. Loss of at least one foot, . . . . .	84
7. Loss of two or more toes at or above the second joints, . . . . .	65
8. Loss of both feet at or above the ankles, . . . . .	9

This order of frequency for the five years combined also holds true for the experience of the separate years, with the exception that in the fourth year the cases included under the loss of one foot were seventh in order of frequency instead of sixth as in other years and for the combined experience, and the cases in the group for loss of two or more toes at or above the second joints, in other years in seventh position, were sixth in order.

Attention is directed, also, to the progressive increase in the number of specified eye injury cases which increased each year from 47 cases in the first year to 128 cases in the fifth year. There has been an increase each year, also, in the number of cases involving the loss of a hand, from 35 cases in the first year to 75 cases in the fifth year. The loss of both feet at or above the ankles, although composing only a small proportion of the total number of cases, in the five-year period has an established permanency. In the first year there was one case of this nature, and in the remaining years there were two cases each year.

With reference to the payment of additional compensation other than for disability, if insured, the cases for the fifth year,

for example, would receive two-thirds of the average weekly wages, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week for the number of weeks specified in the table which is given below. In combination injuries in which the law does not specify definitely the number of weeks payable for the injury as a whole, such as one hundred weeks for the loss of both feet, the additional amounts of weekly compensation (at the rate of two-thirds of the wages for each separate part of the injury) are paid concurrently for the number of weeks provided for the individually specified injuries which make the combination injury. For example, the law provides additional compensation for fifty weeks for the loss of an eye, and fifty weeks for the loss of a hand. If an employee whose wages were \$15 per week received an injury of this nature his additional compensation would be payable at the rate of \$10 per week for fifty weeks because of the injury to the eye, and at the same rate and at the same time for fifty weeks because of the loss of the hand. This would be in addition to the weekly compensation of \$10 which he would receive within the statutory limits while the incapacity for work is total.

*Additional Compensation payable for Typical Specified Injuries.*

[Experience based on fifth year.]

INJURY.	Concurrent Weeks for Separate Injuries.		Total Weeks.
Both feet, . . . . .	—	—	100
Both hands, . . . . .	—	—	100
Both eyes, . . . . .	—	—	100
One eye and one hand, . . . . .	50	50	100
One hand and two or more fingers, . . . . .	50	25	75
One eye, . . . . .	—	—	50
One hand, . . . . .	—	—	50
One foot, . . . . .	—	—	50
Two fingers on one hand, one finger on other, . . . . .	25	12	37
Two or more fingers on one hand, . . . . .	—	—	25
Two or more toes on one foot, . . . . .	—	—	25
One finger on each hand, . . . . .	12	12	24
One finger, . . . . .	—	—	12
One toe, . . . . .	—	—	12

*F. Wages.*

Under this heading the distribution of non-fatal cases is given according to wage groups based on the wages received by employees at the time of injury.

1. *Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases by Wage Groups.*  
— The next table gives the number of reported non-fatal injuries for the first three years, and for the fourth and fifth years the number of non-fatal tabulatable injuries by indicated wage groups. For the first year the distributions are not given with the same detail as in the following years, when there are twenty-one divisions as compared with four divisions in the first year.

*Distribution of Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups.*

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
\$6 and less, . . .	16,620	5,171	4,579	2,627	2,018
\$6 01 to \$7 00, . . .		3,268	3,040	1,849	1,356
\$7 01 to \$8 00, . . .		5,468	5,228	3,040	1,916
\$8 01 to \$9 00, . . .		7,941	7,809	4,874	2,909
\$9 01 to \$10 00, . . .	53,377	7,569	7,283	5,490	3,776
\$10 01 to \$11 00, . . .		8,471	8,072	5,996	4,383
\$11 01 to \$12 00, . . .		12,668	12,748	9,670	8,299
\$12 01 to \$13 00, . . .		4,670	4,410	3,330	5,104
\$13 01 to \$14 00, . . .	13,627	8,075	7,843	6,052	8,650
\$14 01 to \$15 00, . . .		7,782	7,913	6,365	10,631
\$15 01 to \$16 00, . . .		3,792	3,490	2,594	3,959
\$16 01 to \$17 00, . . .		4,085	3,932	2,542	4,441
\$17 01 to \$18 00, . . .	13,627	5,029	5,285	3,925	5,539
\$18 01 to \$19 00, . . .		1,612	1,556	1,108	1,979
\$19 01 to \$20 00, . . .		3,194	2,949	2,179	3,280
\$20 01 to \$21 00, . . .		1,807	1,833	1,411	2,043
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . .	6,070	1,022	1,139	938	1,610
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . .		496	523	468	997
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . . .		842	856	685	1,234
\$24 01 to \$25 00, . . .		1,272	1,438	769	1,340
Over \$25, . . .		2,148	2,671	1,805	2,844
Totals, . . .	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,398

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

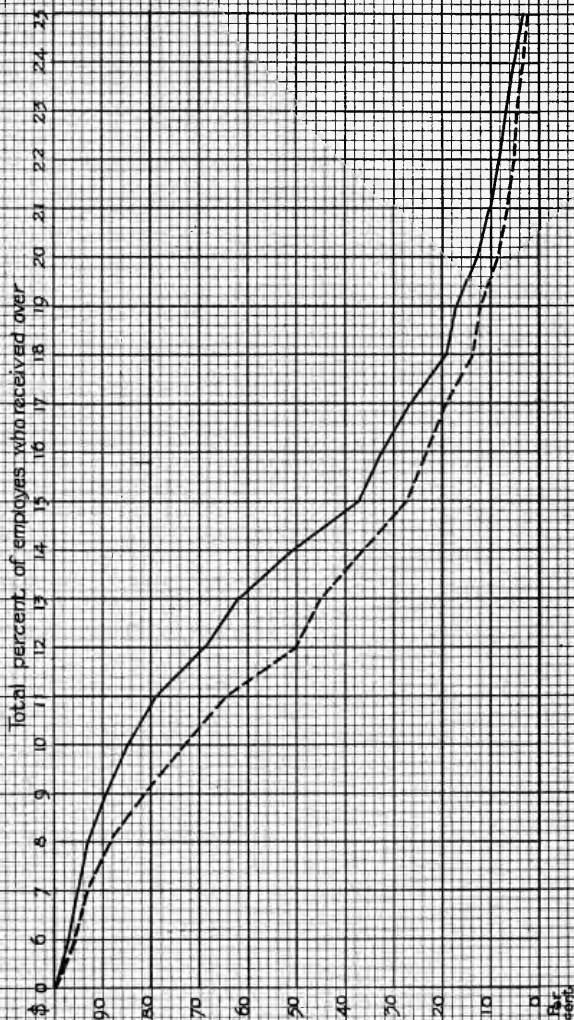




# CUMULATIVE WAGE DISTRIBUTION

July 1, 1915 - June 30, 1916

July 1, 1916 - June 30, 1917



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

Although these figures are of value for the purpose of giving the actual frequency of cases, the trend of conditions can be better understood on the basis of the figures which appear in the next group.

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases by Wage Groups.* — The following table is based on the foregoing tabulation, and gives the percentage distribution of non-fatal injuries by wage groups:—

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups.*

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
\$6 and less, . . . . .		5.4	4.9	3.9	2.6
\$6 01 to \$7 00, . . . . .	18.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.7
\$7 01 to \$8 00, . . . . .		5.6	5.5	4.5	2.4
\$8 01 to \$9 00, . . . . .		8.3	8.2	7.2	3.7
\$9 01 to \$10 00, . . . . .		7.9	7.7	8.1	4.8
\$10 01 to \$11 00, . . . . .		8.8	8.5	8.9	5.6
\$11 01 to \$12 00, . . . . .	59.5	13.1	13.5	14.3	10.6
\$12 01 to \$13 00, . . . . .		4.8	4.7	4.9	6.5
\$13 01 to \$14 00, . . . . .		8.4	8.3	8.9	11.0
\$14 01 to \$15 00, . . . . .		8.1	8.4	9.4	13.6
\$15 01 to \$16 00, . . . . .		3.9	3.7	3.8	5.1
\$16 01 to \$17 00, . . . . .		4.2	4.2	3.8	5.7
\$17 01 to \$18 00, . . . . .	15.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	7.1
\$18 01 to \$19 00, . . . . .		1.7	1.6	1.6	2.5
\$19 01 to \$20 00, . . . . .		3.3	3.1	3.2	4.2
\$20 01 to \$21 00, . . . . .		1.9	1.9	2.1	2.6
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . . . .		1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . . . .	6.8	.5	.6	.7	1.3
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . . . . .		.9	.9	1.0	1.6
\$24 01 to \$25 00, . . . . .		1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7
Over \$25 00, . . . . .		2.2	2.8	2.7	3.6
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

General examination of these figures shows that under the experience in the wage period \$8 and less the relative distribution of cases for each year has decreased. This tendency is most strongly marked, however, in the fifth year. In the

group \$8.01 to \$15 the relative distributions have been approximately uniform, with the exception of the fifth year, in which there was a tendency to decrease. In the group \$15.01 to \$20 the distributions for the second, third and fourth years were about the same, with a distinctly greater proportion of cases in this wage group for the fifth year. In the group over \$20 for each year there has been a slightly higher proportion of cases than in the preceding year or years. This is especially true in the fifth year, in which the increase was greater.

Comparison of the fourth and fifth years by the more detailed wage groups shows that the cases of injury were relatively more numerous in the fourth year for each wage period up to and including \$12 per week. For each wage group after this the frequency was greater in the fifth year. In the fourth year 49.6 per cent. of the cases fell in wage groups up to and including \$12 per week; for the fifth year in the same groups only 31.4 per cent. of the cases are found. In wage groups over \$12 per week, in the fourth year 50.4 per cent. of the cases occurred, and in the fifth year, 68.6 per cent. In the second, third, fourth and probably the first years the greatest relative frequency of injuries fell in the wage group \$11.01 to \$12. In the fifth year the point of greatest relative density was in the group \$14.01 to \$15, with other marked peaks at \$13.01 to \$14, and at \$11.01 to \$12. In the two groups combined, \$13.01 to \$15, in the fifth year occurred 24.6 per cent. of the cases. Other changes represent a general upward sliding of wage levels in the fifth year as compared with each of the preceding years.

#### *G. Basis of Wage Payments.*

Under this section the distribution of non-fatal injuries is based on the manner of wage payments; that is to indicate whether the employees were time or piece workers.

*1. Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases of Piece and Time Workers.*—The next table covers the number of piece and time workers injured each year. For the first three years the experience includes all non-fatal reported injuries, and for the fourth and fifth years, tabulatable non-fatal injuries.

*Basis of Wage Payments in Cases of Non-fatal Injury.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Time workers, . . . . .	76,482	80,828	82,296	57,617	67,848
Piece workers, . . . . .	13,212	15,554	12,301	10,100	10,460
Totals, ~ . . . . .	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — The following table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and gives the percentage distribution of piece and time workers: —

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Basis of Wage Payments.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Time workers, . . . . .	85.3	83.9	87.0	85.1	86.7
Piece workers, . . . . .	14.7	16.1	13.0	14.9	13.3
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is seen that time workers who receive injuries constitute from 83.9 to 87 per cent. of the cases in the different years for which the experience is tabulated.

*H. Sex.*

Information is given below with reference to the frequency of non-fatal injuries sustained by males and females. In the first, second and third years this covers reported injuries, and in the fourth and fifth years includes only the tabulatable injuries.

1. *Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases by Sex.* — The following table gives the number of males and females each year who received non-fatal injuries of the nature tabulated in the different periods as previously explained: —

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Sex.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Male, . . . . .	82,154	87,609	86,089	62,250	71,487
Female, . . . . .	7,540	8,773	8,508	5,467	6,821
Totals, . . . . .	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — The relative proportion of males and females injured each year on the basis of the foregoing figures is given in the next table.

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Sex.*

GROUP.	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Male, . . . . .	91.6	90.9	91.0	91.9	91.3
Female, . . . . .	8.4	9.1	9.0	8.1	8.7
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As indicated by these figures in the different years the proportion of males injured has ranged from 90 to 91.1 per cent. of the total injuries tabulated.

*I. Age.*

The age periods into which those injured are classified are considered under this heading for non-fatal cases.

1. *Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases by Age Periods.* — The actual number of cases according to age periods is given in the following table. This includes non-fatal reported injuries for the first, second and third years, and tabulatable non-fatal injuries for the fourth and fifth years.

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.

<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

*Frequency of Non-fatal Cases by Age Groups.*

AGE (YEARS).	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Under 16, . . . . .	2,286	1,525	870	855	1,416
16 to 20, . . . . .	14,285	14,210	12,630	8,599	10,455
21 to 29, . . . . .	31,894	35,678	35,012	24,152	26,615
30 to 39, . . . . .	21,105	23,054	23,287	16,388	18,577
40 to 49, . . . . .	12,269	13,546	14,090	10,507	12,303
50 to 59, . . . . .	5,876	6,114	6,273	5,242	6,431
60 and over, . . . . .	1,979	2,255	2,435	1,974	2,511
Totals, . . . . .	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

Taking the experience for the fifth year it is seen that the highest number of cases occurred in the age period, 21 to 29, in which there were 26,615 non-fatal tabulatable injuries. This group is followed in order of frequency by the periods 30 to 39 and 40 to 49, with 18,577 and 12,303 cases, respectively. These are obviously the years in which the greatest number of employees were to be found working, and consequently there is a greater exposure to injury in these age periods.

2. *Percentage Distribution of Cases.* — Under this section is shown for each of the five years the percentage distribution of non-fatal cases by age groups. This information is based on the figures of the preceding table.

*Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Age Groups.*

AGE (YEARS).	First Year. <sup>1</sup>	Second Year. <sup>1</sup>	Third Year. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Year. <sup>2</sup>	Fifth Year. <sup>2</sup>
Under 16, . . . . .	2.5	1.6	.9	1.3	1.8
16 to 20, . . . . .	15.9	14.8	13.4	12.7	13.4
21 to 29, . . . . .	35.6	37.0	37.0	35.7	34.0
30 to 39, . . . . .	23.5	23.9	24.6	24.2	23.7
40 to 49, . . . . .	13.7	14.1	14.9	15.5	15.7
50 to 59, . . . . .	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.2
60 and over, . . . . .	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This column includes reported injuries.<sup>2</sup> This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

As shown by these figures the relative distribution of cases by age periods, although subject to some fluctuations, is fairly uniform in the corresponding age periods in the different years. Obviously some fluctuations must be expected, but the figures do not indicate reasons for any minor variations other than the general assumption that probably this is due to chance, or possibly to changes in the number of employees of certain ages working in the course of each year.

### *J. Insurance Transactions.*

Under this heading facts are considered with reference to the payment of compensation and the number of cases in which benefits have been paid. These figures are based on returns made by the insurance companies in the different periods that have been tabulated.

1. *Payments made and Estimated Payments to be made.* — The following table gives the combined payments made and estimated to be made on account of the injuries which occurred in the five years for which the experience has been compiled. The payments are divided so as to show the cost of medical attention, fatal cases and non-fatal cases.

#### *Payments and Estimated Outstanding Payments.*

[Combined experience reported by insurance companies.]

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.	July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.	July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.	July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.
Medical payments, . . . . .	\$414,195 42	\$556,250 45	\$587,769 99	\$834,804 52	\$1,053,303 72
Fatal, . . . . .	395,541 89	578,705 75	748,493 57	885,040 48	880,656 10
Non-fatal, . . . . .	867,643 51	1,486,796 71	1,502,185 43	2,367,106 49	2,446,906 37
Totals, . . . . .	\$1,677,380 82	\$2,621,752 91	\$2,838,448 99	\$4,086,951 49	\$4,330,866 19

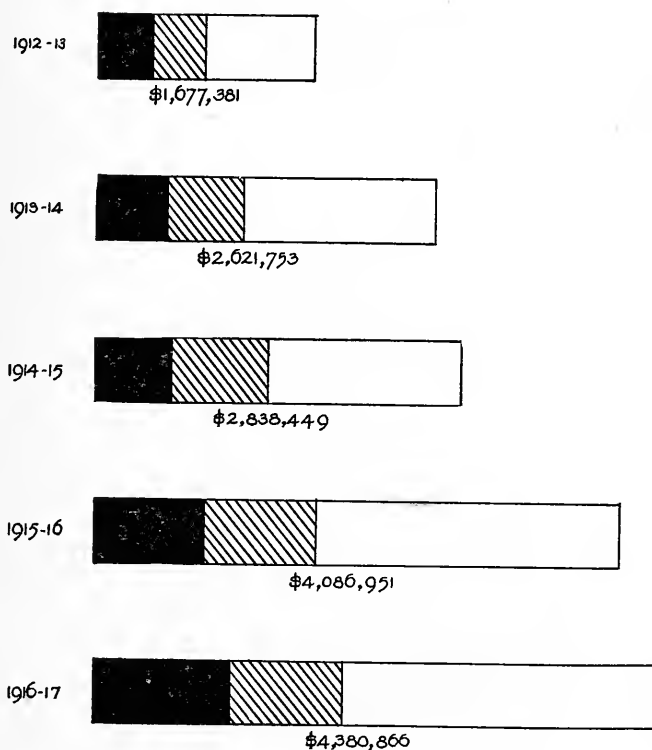
#### *Recapitulation.*

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	Total Payments.
Medical payments, . . . . .	\$3,446,324 10
Fatal, . . . . .	3,488,437 79
Non-fatal, . . . . .	8,670,638 51
Total, . . . . .	\$15,605,400 40



# COMPARATIVE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

JULY 1 1912 - JUNE 30 1917



Medical

Compensation  
Fatal

Compensation  
Non-fatal

Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board



The total payments made and estimated to be made on account of injuries which occurred in the first year of the act amounted to \$1,677,380.82; in the following year payments on account of injuries of that period amounted to \$2,621,752.91; the difference in these totals represents an increase of 56.3 per cent. In the third year the total payments were \$2,838,448.99, representing an increase over the second year of 8.3 per cent. In the fourth year payments of \$4,086,951.49 show an increase, as compared with the preceding year, which amounted to 44 per cent. In the fifth year payments were \$4,380,866.19, an increase over the fourth year of 7.2 per cent.

Taking each type of payment separately, that is, medical, fatal and non-fatal for the different years, the percentage changes of each in the different years as compared with the preceding periods are as follows: —

*Medical Payments.*

	Per Cent.
Increase in second year over first year, . . . . .	34.3
Increase in third year over second year, . . . . .	5.7
Increase in fourth year over third year, . . . . .	42.0
Increase in fifth year over fourth year, . . . . .	26.2

*Fatal Payments.*

Increase in second year over first year, . . . . .	46.3
Increase in third year over second year, . . . . .	29.3
Increase in fourth year over third year, . . . . .	18.2
Decrease in fifth year over fourth year, . . . . .	.5

*Non-fatal Payments.*

Increase in second year over first year, . . . . .	71.4
Increase in third year over second year, . . . . .	1.0
Increase in fourth year over third year, . . . . .	57.6
Increase in fifth year over fourth year, . . . . .	3.0

From these figures it is seen that the largest percentage increase in any one type of payment occurred in non-fatal cases in the second year; there was, also, an appreciable increase in this group in the fourth year as compared with the third year. Medical payments increased most in the fourth year over the third year, with 42 per cent. In fatal cases the largest increase occurred in the second year, with 46.3 per cent. In the fifth

year the largest increase in the three groups of payments occurred under medical payments. In this year the medical cost was 26.2 per cent. greater than the cost in the fourth year.

Reverting to the table which shows the amount of losses incurred each year on account of medical payments, fatal and non-fatal cases the next table, based thereon, gives the proportional costs of the different kinds of benefits in the different years.

*Percentage Distribution of Payments and Estimated Outstanding Payments.*

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Medical payments, . . . . .	24.7	21.2	20.7	20.4	24.0
Fatal, . . . . .	23.6	22.1	26.4	21.7	20.1
Non-fatal, . . . . .	51.7	56.7	52.9	57.9	55.9
Totals, . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table the fact is indicated that medical payments were relative to total payments, approximately level in the second, third and fourth years of the act, and represented a lower proportion than in the first year. In the fifth year as compared with total payments the ratio of medical expenses was more nearly the same as in the first year. Payments on account of fatal cases ranged from 20.1 per cent. of total payments in the fifth year to 26.4 per cent. in the third year. Non-fatal case payments were proportionately lowest in the first year and highest in the fourth year. Based on the combined experience for the five years the proportion of total payments divided among medical costs, fatal cases and non-fatal cases is indicated in the following table:—

*Percentage Distribution of Combined Payments by Type of Benefit, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1917.*

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	Per Cent.
Medical payments, . . . . .	22.1
Fatal case payments, . . . . .	22.4
Non-fatal case payments, . . . . .	55.5
Total, . . . . .	100.0

The extent to which the percentage distributions for the individual years vary from the percentage distributions based on the combined experience for the five years is indicated by comparison of this table with the preceding tabulation. In the second, third and fourth years the proportion of medical payments was lower than for the combined experience, but higher in the first and fifth years. In payments on account of fatal cases the percentage rates were lower in the second, fourth and fifth years, and higher in the first and third years. Payments on account of non-fatal cases as compared with total payments were higher in the second, fourth and fifth years, and below the ratio for the five-year period combined, in the first and third years.

The loss experience may be considered in another manner by taking the average cost per benefit case for the different groups of payments. The following table gives this information for the various years under consideration:—

*Average Cost per Benefit Case.*

TYPE OF PAYMENT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Medical, . . . . .	\$11 04	\$9 79	\$9 36	\$9 32	\$10 09
Fatal, . . . . .	1,368 65	1,780 63	2,970 21	2,603 06	2,630 74
Non-fatal, . . . . .	58 65	87 27	91 65	85 44	69 60
Totals, . . . . .	\$40 53	\$43 58	\$43 38	\$43 56	\$38 98

The figures in the foregoing table are compiled for the separate types of payments by applying to the cost of the respective kinds of benefits the number of cases which received the kind of benefits specified. The average cost per case for total payments is based on the total expenditures, paid and estimated outstanding, and the total number of benefit cases. Opposite medical payments the averages for the different years are seen to be fairly uniform in the different periods, with a slightly higher cost per case in the first and fifth years. The average cost per fatal case has tended to increase in the first three years, and in the fourth and fifth years has decreased slightly, although obviously payments will fluctuate somewhat from year to year, based on the conditions of the individual cases. For the first three years the average cost per non-fatal case in-

creased from \$58.66 to \$87.27 to \$91.65. In the fourth year there was a decrease to \$85.44, and in the fifth year a still further decrease to \$69.60. Although the reason for this decrease is not altogether clear, it may possibly be that industrial conditions are in part responsible. Under conditions in the labor market there has been more opportunity for obtaining work, and wages, also, have been higher, so that the incentive for returning to work has been much stronger.

2. *Number and Type of Benefit Cases.* — The next table shows the number of benefit cases reported by insurance companies in the different years.

*Number of Benefit Cases reported by Insurance Companies.*

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Non-fatal: —					
Medical service only, . . . . .	26,303	42,798	48,796	65,779	76,904
Compensation only, . . . . .	3,571	3,008	2,372	3,887	7,703
Medical and compensation, . . . . .	11,220	14,029	14,018	23,819	27,453
Fatal: —					
Total dependency, . . . . .	213	219	174	239	239
Partial dependency, . . . . .	31	69	38	53	55
No dependency, . . . . .	45	37	40	48	43
Totals, . . . . .	41,383	60,160	65,438	93,825	112,397

This table gives the number of cases in which the different kinds of payments were made. The figures indicate an increasing total number of cases in each year. Taking the figures for the individual types of payments, it is found that for medical payments there has been an increase in each year over the preceding. In terms of per cents., the increase each year as compared with the period immediately preceding has been, respectively, 62.7 per cent., 14 per cent., 34.8 per cent. and 16.9 per cent. Non-fatal cases in which medical attention and compensation were provided in the second year increased over the number for the first year by 25 per cent.; in the third year there was a decrease that was negligible in terms of per cents.; in the fourth year the increase over the third was 69.9 per cent.; and in the fifth year the increase over the fourth was 15.2 per cent. Non-fatal cases in which medical benefits were not pro-

vided, but in which compensation was paid, decreased in the second year of the act, as compared with the number in the first year, by 15.8 per cent. In the third year there was a decrease over the second year amounting to 21.1 per cent. In the fourth and fifth years there were increases over the preceding periods which amounted, respectively, to 63.9 and 98.1 per cent.

The next table gives the percentage distribution of cases in each year according to the relative number of cases which received the different kinds of benefits. These figures are based on the data given in the preceding table.

*Percentage Distribution of Benefit Cases by Type of Payments.*

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Non-fatal:—					
Medical service only, . . . .	63.56	71.14	74.57	70.11	68.42
Compensation only, . . . .	8.63	5.00	3.62	4.14	6.85
Medical and compensation, . . .	27.11	23.32	21.42	25.39	24.43
Fatal:—					
Total dependency, . . . .	.51	.36	.27	.25	.21
Partial dependency, . . . .	.08	.12	.06	.06	.05
No dependency, . . . .	.11	.06	.06	.05	.04
Totals, . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

From these figures it is seen that the largest proportion of benefit cases each year is in the group in which medical services only were provided. In the first year such cases constituted about 64 per cent. of all cases. The third year had the highest relative proportion of such cases, with about 75 per cent. In the fourth and fifth years the per cents. were 70 and 68, respectively. The relative number of cases in which only compensation was paid decreased from approximately 9 per cent. in the first year to about 4 per cent. in the third year. In the fourth and fifth years the proportions increased, with about 7 per cent. of such cases in the fifth year. Cases in which both medical treatment and compensation were provided decreased from about 27 per cent. in the first year to 21 per cent. in the third year. In the fourth year the proportion of such cases was 25 per cent., and in the fifth year, 24 per cent.

## **THE BENEFITS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.**

Under the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Massachusetts experience has shown that the law has been of great benefit to employees and to their employers, and that there has been, in general, widespread satisfaction with the principles of the act as compared with the former system of employers' liability. Prior to July 1, 1912, when the Compensation Act became a law, the workman injured in industry, in a large percentage of cases, was without any legal claim for the loss of his wages, his doctor's bills and his suffering. Either he bore the entire burden, or, if his wages were small and his opportunities for saving were thereby limited, he often found himself and his family entirely dependent upon the kindness and perhaps charity of the community in which he lived.

The enactment of this law was a recognition of the fact that the burden of industrial injuries should not be borne entirely by the workmen, or even by the community at large, but should be charged up in part to industry. In no community, however, either in this country or abroad, has the law gone so far as to say that the workmen should bear no portion of the burden. For example, in Massachusetts under the law as at present in effect, there is the provision that compensation shall not be payable unless the employee is disabled for a period of ten days, and then weekly payments shall not be in excess of two-thirds of the average wages.

Undoubtedly the limitations placed upon payments have been influenced, also, by other factors. For both employees and employers the prevention of injuries is more important than the payment of compensation; persons able to perform work are more desirable than those who, through injury, are forced into the ranks of the non-producers. Employers would welcome a state of affairs where only non-preventable injuries occurred, and doubtless would gladly pay full wages for all lost time if such elimination of injuries could be assured. By the same token a general reduction in the number of injuries will furnish the strongest argument in favor of increasing the benefits provided by the Compensation Act.



Briefly stated, the various types of payments provided under the law are indicated below.

In all cases of injury which require medical attendance, reasonable medical bills are paid for the first two weeks after the injury, or, if the employee is not immediately incapacitated, then for a period of two weeks from the time when incapacity began. This medical attendance may be furnished by the employee's own physician if he so desires. Furthermore, in unusual cases medical bills are payable for a period longer than two weeks, if the insurer agrees to assume such expense, or if the Industrial Accident Board so rules after formal hearing and decision.

If incapacity for performing work extends for a period of ten days, then weekly compensation dates from the eleventh day following the injury. Such payments may continue while the incapacity for work is total for a period not longer than five hundred weeks, providing aggregate payments do not exceed \$4,000.

Compensation is payable at the rate of two-thirds of the regular weekly wages during the time when no work can be done. These payments, however, may not be less than \$4 nor more than \$14 per week.<sup>1</sup>

If the injury is such that the employee can do some work, but is unable to earn as much as before the injury, compensation is payable on account of partial incapacity at the rate of two-thirds of the difference between the wages before the injury and what the employee is able to earn upon his return to work. In no case, however, may these payments be more than \$10 per week. In connection with the payment of compensation on account of partial incapacity it should be noted that it is the duty of the employee under the law to do such work as his condition warrants, although the work may be of a different kind from the regular occupation, and must necessarily, to entitle the employee to partial compensation, be for a smaller amount of weekly pay.

If portions of fingers, toes, feet and hands are amputated or rendered "permanently incapable of use," additional, sometimes called specific, compensation is due at the same rate as

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<sup>1</sup> On injuries which occurred on or after April 26, 1918, the minimum weekly compensation on account of total disability is \$5.

for total disability, except that payments may be not more than \$10 per week, instead of \$14, and not less than \$4 per week. The periods for which such additional payments are due range from twelve weeks for the amputation of a finger joint to fifty weeks for the amputation of one hand or foot, or for the permanent incapacity of these members. If an injury causes the reduction of the employee's vision in either eye to one-tenth of normal with glasses, additional compensation is due for a period of fifty weeks; for the same reduction in vision of both eyes additional compensation is due for a period of one hundred weeks. This is "in addition to all other compensation," that is, in addition to the amount due for inability to earn full wages, or to earn any wages.

If death results from the injury, benefits are payable in accordance with the facts on the question of dependency. To be entitled to weekly compensation, a person who survives must have been dependent in whole or in part upon the earnings of the deceased for support at the time of the injury and death, and also must have been a member of the employee's family or next of kin. If there is no dependency, as just defined, a burial benefit in an amount not to exceed \$100 is provided.

If there is dependency, as explained above, compensation is paid on the basis determined by the extent of dependency. If dependency is total, compensation is due at the rate of two-thirds of the average weekly wages of the deceased, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week. These benefits may extend for a period not to exceed five hundred weeks, or until such time as weekly payments equal \$4,000.

If dependency is partial, weekly compensation is payable at a rate equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the deceased at the time of the injury. In no case, however, may payments on account of partial dependency exceed \$10 per week.

Furthermore, in all cases in which there is dependency, funeral expenses in an amount not to exceed \$100 are payable, but the amount so paid to that extent diminishes the compensation payable weekly. (Surviving dependents of fa-

tally injured employees may obtain advice as to their rights under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act by making inquiry, either by mail or in person, at the office of the Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, State House, Boston, Mass.)

The act also provides that when minors and others who come within the scope of chapter 236, General Acts of 1915, receive injuries, their compensation rights may be determined as indicated by the following language of this chapter, which reads in part: —

If it is established that the injured employee was of *such age and experience* when injured that, under natural conditions his wages would be expected to increase, that fact may be taken into consideration in determining his weekly wages.

The increase of wages to which weight may be given is that which might have been expected from the particular employer in conducting his industry "under natural conditions."

In addition to being familiar in general with the benefits provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is advisable also that employees and employers be familiar with certain other general provisions of the act with reference to procedure and administration. The *employee* upon receiving an injury, no matter how slight this may be, should immediately tell his foreman, superintendent or employer all about the injury, — when it happened, where it happened and how it happened. It is not sufficient that a fellow employee know about the injury; his employer must be told of it. If the employer, superintendent or foreman has not received a written notice of the injury, or if he has no knowledge of the injury as soon after its occurrence as it is practicable for this information to be given to him, then any right to benefits which the employee may have under the act will be lost. The surest and best way, and the way called for by the law, is to hand to the employer or to send to him by registered mail a written statement of when, where and how the injury occurred. This may be done by some one in his behalf as well as by himself.

Thereafter, if compensation to which the employee may be entitled is not received, or if he has any doubt about any fea-

ture of his case, he may write to the Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, State House, Boston, Mass., and he will be advised fully as to his rights and what he should receive. Furthermore, if need be, a conference for the purpose of having any difficulties adjusted if possible will be arranged between a member of the Industrial Accident Board, a representative of the insurance company and the person making claim for compensation. At such conference it is the duty as well as the desire of the member of the Accident Board to see that all the employee's rights are protected, and to make certain that he is properly advised as to what course to pursue.

When an employee receives an injury it is the duty of the *employer* to make a report thereof upon the form approved by the Board, within a period of forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the injury, and to file this report with the Industrial Accident Board. There is provided a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$50 for failure to report injuries, as indicated above. Also a similar report should be sent to the insurance carrier. The Supreme Judicial Court stated recently in Solomon Brown's Case, with reference to the duty of the employer to make a report of the injury, as follows:—

By section 18, Part III. of the Workmen's Compensation Act it is the duty of the employer to "keep a record of all injuries," and "within forty-eight hours . . . after the occurrence of the injury a report thereof should be made in writing to the Industrial Accident Board." *The duty of the employer* under this section is to make an *investigation*, find out the *facts* and to "*keep a record of*" the facts, and having found out what the facts are, then within forty-eight hours make a report thereof to the Industrial Accident Board. The employer's duty is *not* only to *make a report of claim* of injuries, but to *find out and report the facts of each injury*.

It is the duty of the *insurance carrier* to furnish the benefits enumerated in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Any failure on the part of the insurer so to do should be brought immediately to the attention of the Industrial Accident Board by the employer and employee, so that all matters which are in dispute may be promptly adjusted or adjudicated.

The Industrial Accident Board has been constituted by law to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that in

general, if advice on any question under the law is desired, there should be no hesitancy either in calling at the office of the Board or in writing. The safe course is to write immediately in order that possibly valuable rights may not be lost through unnecessary delay.

## DISCONTINUANCE OF COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 4, PART II.

On Jan. 1, 1917, an important amendment to the Compensation Act became effective with reference to the continuance or discontinuance of weekly compensation payments. The part of the section referring to this subject reads as follows: —

When compensation shall have begun, it shall not be discontinued except with the written assent of the employee or the approval of the board, or a member thereof: *provided, however*, that such compensation shall be paid in accordance with section ten of Part II. of said chapter seven hundred and fifty-one, as amended by section five of chapter seven hundred and eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and fourteen, if the employee in fact earns wages at any time after the original agreement is filed.

Prior to the passage of this amendment, when an insurance company considered that an employee was no longer disabled, or that it should no longer pay compensation, it was necessary simply to stop payments. Then unless the insurer, after complaint had been made to the Board, voluntarily renewed the payment of compensation the only recourse of the employee was to ask for a hearing, wait until a date could be assigned, the evidence heard and a decision rendered. With the number of hearings at that time ahead on the docket this operated as a distinct hardship on the employee, and, to the extent to which employees were delayed unreasonably or unjustly in receiving the benefits provided by the act, nullified proportionately the intent of the act. Furthermore, the power thus to discontinue compensation payments without authorization acted as a handicap in keeping control of cases, and often left the Board in ignorance of the status of these cases until such time as complaint was received from the employee or somebody in his behalf. The lack of check against summary discontinuance of compensation, even in cases when the insurer was justified in stopping payments in so far as the question of disability was concerned, was the sort of condition to engender lack of understanding and dissatisfaction on the part of employees and employers. The mere fact that insurance companies are often un-

justly viewed with suspicion would tend to set up a spirit of antagonism on the part of an employee when a suggestion was made to him that he should try to perform some work in accordance with the intent of the law. Furthermore, if upon his first refusal to make the attempt, perhaps spoken hastily, the insurance company should forthwith stop payments, then there would be ground for a mutual dispute that might otherwise well have been avoided.

Under the law as amended, with respect to the discontinuance of compensation payments the procedure is limited in general to one of three courses dependent upon the circumstances of the case. In a clear case, in which there is no dispute on either side, when the employee is able to return to work he does so, the insurer makes final payment, and the employee signs the settlement receipt which is subject to the approval of the Board as required by the provisions of the act. If the insurer considers that an employee is able to return to work, and the employee refuses to sign a settlement receipt or to give written assent to the discontinuance of compensation payments, then the insurer under the law, before payments may be stopped, must make application to the Board for an approval of the discontinuance of compensation payments. If this application is approved, then payments are stopped, but the employee is not prejudiced thereby from having his further rights determined at a formal hearing. If the application is disapproved then the insurer must continue to make the payments, and in turn has the right to ask for a formal hearing if there is disagreement with the informal action taken by the Board. The other course of procedure for which provision is made in the section of law under discussion is that if the employee as a matter of fact earns wages, then he shall be paid compensation as provided under section 10, Part II. That is, if he returns to work at less wages than he earned at the time of the injury, the insurer may reduce his compensation from the amount payable for total incapacity to the amount which represents two-thirds of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and what the employee subsequently is able to earn. From the Board's point of view, in addition, although this is not stated specifically in the section quoted at the be-

ginning of the chapter, if the employee returns to work at full wages, and does not give written assent to the discontinuance of compensation, the insurer is permitted to stop payments as if the employee had actually signed releases, providing the insurer notifies the Board.

The general procedure followed in administering this section of the act may well be outlined at this point. Obviously, since the insurer may not itself stop compensation without the written assent of the employee except as stated above, in those cases in which the insurer feels that payments are no longer due there should be prompt action taken by the Board in order that payments may not be forced beyond the point due within the meaning and spirit of the act. The Board endeavors to take prompt action upon every application as soon as received. In doing this, however, the rights of the employee are not forgotten, and if the case is one which upon the records appears to require impartial examination, investigation or conference, arrangements to this end are made as promptly as possible. If the insurance company at the time of paying compensation for a particular week requests discontinuance in a case in which it feels that payment will not be due beyond the next week, the Board is given ample time, then, in which to take such steps as may be necessary for deciding whether or not compensation should be discontinued. If, however, the insurer allows the next payment day to arrive before sending in its application for discontinuance of compensation payments, it is obvious that, unless the records are absolutely clear as to the merits of the case, the Board will not be able to act in sufficient time to prevent the insurance company making the payment beyond what otherwise would not have been necessary if action had been taken a week earlier. In such cases if the discontinuance of compensation payments is approved the informal order usually goes into effect upon the day when made.

The procedure in various typical cases is practically as follows: —

Upon the receipt of the application for discontinuance of compensation payments, if the records in the case are clear that payments should be discontinued or that they should not be, action is taken upon the application forthwith, and this is approved or disapproved according to the facts.



If the case is one in which the insurance company stated as a ground for discontinuance of compensation payments that the employee has refused work which he should be able to perform, it is generally the practice of the Board to send an inspector to see the employee, take him to the place of employment, and make a report to the Board on the question as to whether the work provided is such as the employee might reasonably be expected to perform. In this way it often happens that an employee returns to work voluntarily, when the situation is properly explained to him that his return to work will not prejudice his rights to have the case reopened at a later date if subsequently there should be a recurrence of disability.

There are other cases in which, although there may be medical records on file, the Board does not wish to act upon these without some confirmatory evidence based on an impartial examination. In cases of this nature impartial examinations are arranged and the requests made that reports be filed promptly.

Based on the impartial physician's report the application to discontinue payments is either approved or disapproved. In some cases, however, before doing this it is necessary to arrange a conference, at which time the facts of the case taken in conjunction with the medical record are considered. On the basis of such conference it is often possible to reach an agreement by which the employee is given an opportunity to find suitable work, or in which, if the facts warrant, the insurer agrees that payments should continue without action being taken at that time on the application for discontinuance of payments.

At times, however, questions have been raised on miscellaneous grounds which fall outside the general types described above. For example, the Board has been requested to approve a discontinuance application on the ground that a widow had remarried. This was a fatal case in which the legal liability had been established, and the point raised by the insurer was one for legal decision if the contention was to be pressed. In the Board's opinion, based on the provisions of the law, there was no legal basis for approving the discontinuance of payments for this reason. (This interpretation of the act has since been confirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Royal

D. Bott *v.* Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.) Another ground on which application has been made was on the general reason that the employee had left the Commonwealth. In a case of this sort the facts of the individual case would govern the action to be taken. If the employee has gone to another State, and there is no check or control to indicate whether or not he is working, the facts might be such as to warrant the discontinuance of compensation until such time as further information might be obtained. On the other hand, there are cases in which the nature of the injury and other factors are such that it is the assumption that the employees are still disabled, and therefore entitled to compensation until such time as facts may be presented to show otherwise. There are cases also in which there has been a finding by a member of the Board, or by the full Board, establishing the continuation of disability and the weekly payment of compensation on account of this condition, in which, however, the question of further incapacity is left open subject to review under section 12, Part III. of the act. In such cases, unless the record is exceedingly clear that incapacity has ceased, the usual procedure would be not to approve the application for discontinuance of payments, but to have the matter set down for review under section 12, Part III., as stated above.

From the point of view of the Industrial Accident Board this amendment to the act has had a salutary effect, and in the great majority of cases works out with justice to all parties concerned. The law as amended in this way has operated to control and stabilize the payment of compensation; has had the tendency to equalize the manner of making weekly payments between the various companies which transact workmen's compensation business in the Commonwealth; has furnished the Board with a valuable check on the condition of various cases open to payments; and, in general, has been accepted in the proper spirit and with understanding.

Below is given a brief summary of the experience under this amendment to show the number of cases which have required action by the Board or a member thereof, and, in general, the results obtained. Certain other subsidiary facts and figures which have interest in connection with the consideration of

such cases are also included. This information is based on the first thousand applications for the discontinuance of compensation payments received by the Board, and the experience covers approximately one year. As a general estimate the applications covered by this study number about 1,000 cases per 35,000 compensation cases, or 2.8 per cent. of compensation cases are of the kind in which insurance companies file applications for the discontinuance of compensation payments. In view of the period of time and the number of cases under consideration the need for making application to the Board for the discontinuance of payments is relatively small, and indicates that the amendment of the law in this respect works out smoothly.

The action taken on the applications is indicated by the fact that out of the 1,000 cases 589 were approved, that is, the insurance company was authorized to discontinue payments, and in 411 cases the applications were disapproved, or the insurers were advised that payments should continue. Based on these figures, in 58.9 per cent. of the applications permission to discontinue payments was authorized, and in 41.1 per cent. of the cases the applications were disapproved.

In 240 cases, or 24 per cent., before acting on the applications, the Board had impartial examinations made in order that medical opinion of this nature might be available to be used as a basis for decision. As a result of these examinations, in 135 cases the applications were approved and in 105 cases the applications were disapproved. Expressed in another manner, out of the 240 cases in which impartial examinations were deemed advisable, in approximately 56 per cent. of the cases the examination was followed by approval, and in 44 per cent. the examination resulted in disapproval.

In addition to these figures with reference to the number of applications received, and the action taken thereon, the speed of administration may well be considered. On each application filed for action information is required to show the date when the insurer made the last weekly payment. The difference in time between this date and the date when the Board receives the applications provides a measure of the efforts made by the insurance companies to have the applications filed sufficiently

soon for the Board to take action on the applications before another payment date arrives. The average number of days per case between the date of last payment and the receipt of the requests is 6.6 days. In those cases in which the insurer, in filing its application, plans for another weekly payment before receiving the Board's approval or disapproval, this length of time is not unreasonable. If, however, the insurer does not consider that payments should be made beyond the date of the last payment stated on the application, this period is altogether too long to enable the Board to take action before the arrival of another week.

The length of time elapsed before the Board acted finally on the insurer's request is measured by taking the difference between the date the application was received and the date of approval or disapproval. The average time per case in this respect was four days. In considering both of these averages the fact should be noted that many cases do not consume this time, and, on the other hand, in some cases, due to special circumstances, the period of time is much longer. In general, the Board acts promptly upon the receipt of applications, and these requests are given preference over all other mail in having the cases referred through for action. When, however, examinations, investigations or conferences are necessary, obviously more time is required before the applications are approved or disapproved. The effect of cases in which the time is longer is to make the average number of days per case longer.

**SETTLEMENTS IN NOT-INSURED FATAL CASES.**

In this chapter consideration is given to certain fatal cases in which the employees were not covered by insurance under the provisions of the Compensation Act. In the period between July 1, 1916, and June 30, 1917, there were 104 cases of this nature. This figure is 21.6 per cent. of the total number of fatal cases for that period. For the purpose of obtaining information to show the action taken in behalf of the dependents in the not-insured cases, as in previous years the Board has written letters to the surviving relatives of the employees, inviting them to furnish facts with reference to the amount of money paid in settlement of claims, and also with reference to the economic circumstances of the family. In many of these cases the dependents are resident in foreign countries, and for this reason, along with others, the Board has not received replies to the letters in all the cases. In the year here under discussion, namely, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, from among the 104 not-insured fatal cases replies to the letters were received in 39 cases, or 37.5 per cent. of the total.

The information obtained from those persons who made reply is tabulated in Table XVI., given in the Appendix of the report. The information appears under the following headings: —

Industry.

Occupation.

Age.

Wage.

Amount Payable under the Act in Analogous Cases.

Dependents.

Settlement.

Financial Condition.

Under the columns Industry, Occupation, Age and Wage is given information for each case about the employee who received the injury. The amount payable under the act in analogous cases is stated for each case by applying the provisions of the compensation law to the facts of the case as if it were insured. Under Dependents, information is given to show whether there were any dependents, and if so the number and

family relation to the deceased. Under Settlement, facts are shown as to the amount when payments have been made, or, if adjustments have not been made, then the general status of the case. The column Financial Condition gives facts with reference to the economic circumstances of the family when such information is available.

Study of the figures indicates that the average age of the group of 39 cases is thirty-nine years. The average wage was \$20.83. In 28 of the cases in which returns were received, or approximately 72 per cent., the employees were working for steam railroads. In the remaining cases the employees worked in the following industries: telephone companies, farming, fishing, gas works, telephone manufacturing, express companies, machinery manufacturing and teaming.

In the cases in which information is available, settlements were made in 17. The following table shows the percentage of cases for each year of the act in which settlements were made: —

*Percentage of Returns in which Settlements were made.*

YEAR.	Per Cent.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, . . . . .	48.8
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, . . . . .	41.3
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, . . . . .	65.8
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, . . . . .	47.0
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, . . . . .	43.6

From this table the fact is to be noted that, with the exception of the second year, the relative number of cases in which settlements were made was lowest in the fifth year, with a percentage rate of 43.6; in the second year the proportion of such cases was 41.3 per cent. The highest relative number of settlements as compared with the number of cases on which returns were received is found in the third year, with a proportion of such cases represented by 65.8 per cent.

In the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, in the 17 cases in which settlements were made the total payments amounted to \$37,155. Thus for these cases the average payment per case

was \$2,185.59. In the preceding years the average settlements per case were, respectively, for the first, second, third and fourth years, \$701.42, \$478.46, \$1,266.20 and \$1,590.63. From these figures there is to be noted a tendency in the direction of increasing settlements in each year, with the exception of the second period, in which the amount was less than for the first year, and was lower than in any other period following.

In 20 cases no settlements had been made at the time of receiving the replies to the letters sent out to the dependents. In some of these cases the statements indicated merely that no settlements had been made, and in others that suit was pending or that the case was in the hands of an attorney. In 4 of these cases, although no payments had been accepted, settlements had been offered, the total of which amounted to \$7,750. This total is composed of the following amounts in the individual cases: \$500, \$1,500, \$2,750 and \$3,000. The average offer per case in this group was, therefore, \$1,937.50.

In the two remaining cases the information was given that satisfactory settlements had been made, but the amount was not given.

If the total group of 39 cases be taken, and the provisions of the compensation law applied thereto, there would be under the act, \$120,770, or an average per case of \$3,096.67. Counting those cases in which no settlements had been made, together with the cases in which there were settlements, the amount of money paid according to the statements filed with the Board amounted to \$37,155, compared with what would have been due under the act in the entire group of 39 cases, — \$120,777. This represents a difference of \$83,545 by which the payments were less than they would have been if all the cases had been insured under the compensation law. The settlements paid represent 30.7 per cent. of the amount due under the act in all the cases. This figure applies to the entire group, and thereby operates to make the percentage rate lower than if payments under the act were compared only in the cases in which the dependents received settlements. On this basis the amount due under the act would have been \$57,700, so that the percentage of payments was 64.9 per cent.

In the individual cases in which settlements were made, in

only three cases did the amount of the settlement exceed what would have been due under the act. In two cases in which the maximum of \$4,000 would have been payable under the act, the dependents received as settlements \$10,000 and \$8,500. In the third case, in which burial expenses under the act would have amounted to \$200, there was paid in settlement \$240. The following table gives the individual amounts paid as settlements and the amount that would have been due under the act:—

*Comparison of Settlements and Amount due under the Compensation Act.*

AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT.	Amount due in Corresponding Cases under the Act.	AMOUNT OF SETTLEMENT.	Amount due in Corresponding Cases under the Act.
\$10,000, . . . . .	\$4,000	\$1,000, . . . . .	\$4,000
8,500, . . . . .	4,000	200, . . . . .	4,000
3,200, . . . . .	4,000	500, . . . . .	3,500
2,500, . . . . .	4,000	2,490, . . . . .	2,500
1,500, . . . . .	4,000	1,000, . . . . .	2,500
1,500, . . . . .	4,000	600, . . . . .	2,500
1,275, . . . . .	4,000	500, . . . . .	2,500
1,150, . . . . .	4,000	240, . . . . .	200
1,000, . . . . .	4,000	\$37,155, . . . . .	\$57,700

In 11 of these cases under the act there would have been payable the maximum of \$4,000, and with two exceptions the amount actually paid was less. In those cases in which the payments were less the settlement nearest the maximum of \$4,000 was \$3,200; other settlements were less, ranging down to \$200. Other differences are indicated by the table, without need for further comment.

On the question of dependency within the meaning of the act there were 26 cases in which dependency was total; 7 cases in which dependency was partial; and 6 cases in which there were no dependents. In the cases of total dependency there were 74 dependents, and in the cases of partial dependency there were 15 dependents.



General inspection of the column that states the financial condition of the family, in Table XVI., indicates that in the majority of the cases the family circumstances were poor. The experience, in general, with reference to the not-insured fatal cases, not only in the period here under consideration, but also in previous years, points to the fact that there is no graded relation between the amount of settlements made, if any, and the dependency of the family. In most of the cases in which dependency is existent, either no settlement has been made or the amount is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the family for more than relatively a very short period of time.



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## APPENDIX.

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# STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—*Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries.—Insured, Not Insured, Common-law Rights, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>30</b>	—
Agriculture, . . . . .	128	3	—
Forestry, . . . . .	95	4	—
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	33	1	—
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	189	22	—
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1</b>	—
Mining, . . . . .	—	1	—
Quarrying, . . . . .	287	—	—
<b>Building Trades.</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	5,912	21	11
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	106	—	—
Paint makers, . . . . .	48	—	—
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	306	2	—
Soap makers, . . . . .	102	—	—
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	511	1	1
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>	<b>535</b>	—	—
Brick makers, . . . . .	104	—	—
Potteries, . . . . .	24	—	—
Tile makers, . . . . .	14	—	—
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	67	—	—
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	125	—	—
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	201	—	—
<b>Clothing.</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>4</b>	—
Clothing makers, . . . . .	218	2	—
Corset makers, . . . . .	32	—	—
Hat makers (wool or felt), . . . . .	25	2	—
Shirt, collar and cuff makers, . . . . .	48	—	—
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>11</b>	—
Bakeries, . . . . .	420	1	—
Butter and cheese makers, . . . . .	1	—	—
Candy, . . . . .	341	—	—
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	133	—	—
Flour and grain mills, . . . . .	9	—	—
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers and preservers, . . . . .	17	—	—
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	613	9	—
Sugar makers and refiners, . . . . .	162	—	—
Other food preparers, . . . . .	268	1	—
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>	<b>14,945</b>	<b>869</b>	—
Agricultural implements, . . . . .	115	—	—
Automobile factories, . . . . .	688	6	—
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	245	—	—
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	7,869	848	—
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	614	—	—
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	944	—	—
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	95	1	—
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	4,375	14	—

TABLE I. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-</b>
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . . . . .	59	2	-
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . . . . .	72	28	-
Shoes, . . . . .	3,174	60	-
Tanneries, . . . . .	1,147	46	-
Trunk makers, . . . . .	16	-	-
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Breweries, . . . . .	451	-	1
Distilleries, . . . . .	11	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	97	1	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	536	-	1
Furniture, . . . . .	650	1	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	235	2	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	179	1	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	893	2	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-</b>
Brass mills, . . . . .	334	-	-
Clock factories, . . . . .	8	1	-
Copper factories, . . . . .	63	-	-
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	84	-	-
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	151	3	-
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	24	-	-
Tin plate factories, . . . . .	75	31	-
Watch factories, . . . . .	7	85	-
Brass and copper, . . . . .	110	-	-
Other metal workers, . . . . .	416	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	228	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	142	-	-
Paper mills, . . . . .	1,359	1	-
Pulp mills, . . . . .	23	-	-
Other papers, . . . . .	191	1	-
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	592	9	1
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>12,072</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>
Carpet mills, . . . . .	245	-	-
Cotton mills, . . . . .	6,951	113	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	602	-	-
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	221	-	-
Knitting mills, . . . . .	361	-	-
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	4	-	-
Linen mills, . . . . .	114	-	-
Print works, . . . . .	275	-	-
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	184	-	-
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	14	-	-
Silk mills, . . . . .	123	1	-
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	2,465	1	-
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	513	2	-
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1</b>
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	34	1	-
Button makers, . . . . .	87	-	-
Cigars, . . . . .	39	2	-
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	403	-	-
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	2,291	9	-
Gas works, . . . . .	329	195	-
Oil works, . . . . .	16	-	-
Rubber factories, . . . . .	1,361	274	-
Straw workers, . . . . .	20	-	-
Tobacco, . . . . .	5	-	-
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	199	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	800	1	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	755	1	1



TABLE I. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>-</b>
Water transportation, . . . . .	1,132	312	-
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>12</b>
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	1,770	165	4
Livery stables, . . . . .	168	2	2
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	1,981	27	5
Street railways, . . . . .	1,572	200	1
Steam railroads, . . . . .	-	3,545	-
<b>Express Companies.</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1</b>
Express companies, . . . . .	282	568	1
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>-</b>
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	15	405	-
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	124	5	1
<b>Trade.</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>16</b>
Banking and brokerage, . . . . .	21	-	-
Insurance, . . . . .	45	-	-
Real estate, . . . . .	189	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	6,249	148	16
Stockyards, . . . . .	27	-	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	288	1	-
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	169	6	-
<b>Professional Service.</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	281	39	-
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	1,268	30	1
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	235	4	1
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>71,038</b>	<b>7,270</b>	<b>48</b>

TABLE II. — *Fatal Injuries. — Insured, Not Insured, Common-law Rights, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	3	-
Forestry, . . . . .	2	-	-
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	4	2	-
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	1	-
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Quarrying, . . . . .	7	-	1
<b>Building Trades.</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	64	-	1
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	2	-	-
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	9	-	-
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	1	-	-
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bakeries, . . . . .	2	-	-
Candy, . . . . .	1	-	-
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	1	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	5	-	-
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Automobile factories, . . . . .	3	-	-
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	1	-	-
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	11	1	-
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	2	-	-
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	8	-	-
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	2	-	-
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	11	1	-
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Shoes, . . . . .	5	-	-
Tanneries, . . . . .	8	-	-
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Breweries, . . . . .	2	-	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	1	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	1	-	-
Furniture, . . . . .	2	-	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	1	-	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	2	-	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	3	-	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Tin plate factories, . . . . .	1	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	1	-	-
Paper mills, . . . . .	9	-	-
Other papers, . . . . .	1	-	-
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	3	-	-
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Carpet mills, . . . . .	2	-	-
Cotton mills, . . . . .	13	-	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	4	-	-
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	1	-	-
Knitting mills, . . . . .	1	-	-

TABLE II. — *Fatal Injuries, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
<b>Textiles — Con.</b>			
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	2	—	—
Silk mills, . . . . .	2	—	—
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	12	—	—
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	1	—	—
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	2	—	—
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	9	—	1
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	6	—	1
Gas works, . . . . .	3	2	—
Rubber factories, . . . . .	2	1	—
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	3	—	—
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	1	—	1
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	7	—	—
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Water transportation, . . . . .	8	2	—
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	20	1	2
Livery stables, . . . . .	—	1	—
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	16	1	1
Street railways, . . . . .	18	1	2
Steam railroads, . . . . .	—	76	—
<b>Express Companies.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Express companies, . . . . .	—	2	—
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	—	6	—
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	1	—	—
<b>Trade.</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Real estate, . . . . .	2	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	48	3	1
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	1	—	—
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	3	—	—
<b>Professional Service.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	5	—	—
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	8	—	—
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>11</b>





TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	Animals, Insects, etc.	Asphyxiation, Drowning, etc.	Assault and Fighting.	BELTING.						Re-placing Belt with Stick.	Miscellaneous.	Boiler Explosions.
				Shift-ing by Stick or Hand.	Caught between Belt and Pulley (not while shift-ing).	Contact with Running Belt (not while shift-ing).	Hooks or Fasteners (not while shift-ing).	Struck by Break-ing Belt.				
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breweries, . . . . .	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	13	-	2	3	4	7	2	6	1	8	-	-
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-
Furniture, . . . . .	3	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	3	-	1	-	4	2	2	-	-	4	-	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	-	-	1	2	3	6	1	1	-	6	-	-
Brass mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Clock factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Other metal workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	-	-	-	3	10	4	1	2	1	10	1	-
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-









TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	BURNS.				Cal- enders.	CRANES.				Miscel- laneous.
	Chem- ical.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.		Break- ing Cable or Chain.	Break- ing Hook.	Caught in Moving Parts.	Struck by Load.	Struck on Runway by Moving Crane.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- bandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>										
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forestry, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>										
Mining, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6
<b>Building Trades.</b>										
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	9	16	8	5	-	7	1	6	16	33
	9	16	8	5	-	7	1	6	16	33
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>										
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	36	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Paint makers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap makers, . . . . .	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	29	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>										
Brick makers, . . . . .	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Potteries, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	BURNS.					Cal- enders.	CRANES.					
	Chem- ical.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.	Steam, Hot Liquids, etc.		Break- ing Cable or Chain.	Break- ing Hook.	Caught in Moving Parts.	Struck by Load.	Struck on Runway by Moving Crane.	Miscel- laneous.
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>												
Breweries, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>												
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	-	6	2	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Furniture, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>												
Brass mills, . . . . .	9	3	8	42	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Clock factories, . . . . .	2	-	1	20	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Copper factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	1	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories, . . . . .	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper, . . . . .	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other metal workers, . . . . .	2	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>												
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	8	1	10	-	24	84	-	-	1	1	-	1
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Paper mills, . . . . .	7	1	6	-	17	75	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Pulp mills, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other papers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
Carpet mills, . . . . .	1	6	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton mills, . . . . .	13	7	19	1	52	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	11	-	3	-	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knitting mills, . . . . .	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linen mills, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Print works, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	12	2	8	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	2	1	2	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Button makers, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cigars, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	1	2	9	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	10	18	14	65	20	1	1	1	10	18	1	-	17
Gas works, . . . . .	-	14	6	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Oil works, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rubber factories, . . . . .	4	9	15	2	19	16	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Straw workers, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	1	8	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, "not specified" manufacturing workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	3	4	5	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Water transportation, . . . . .	7	5	5	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Water transportation, . . . . .	1	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	10	10	-	-



<b>Professional Service.</b>												
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	-	1	2	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	1	2	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>												
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	5	9	11	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	2	8	7	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . . . .	220	285	390	833	823	156	13	5	73	107	8	158







TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	Drills.	ELECTRICITY.			ELEVATORS.							
		Flashes and Short Circuits.	Shocks.	Other Gen-erator and Motor Acci-dents.	Caught in Ma-chinery.	Caught between Car and Shaft.	Caught Under-neath or on Top of Car.	Falling Car.	Falling down Shaft (Person).	Struck by Falling Object.	Caught by Fire Hatch or Trap.	Miscel-laneous.
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Breweries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Distilleries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	8	-	1	3	14	-	3	3	4	-	-	7
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Furniture, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	4	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brass mills, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clock factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories, . . . . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other metal workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	1	3	1	4	13	1	3	7	2	1	1	5
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	2
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-







TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	EMERY WHEELS.		ENGINES.			EXCAVATING.			EYE INJURIES.	
	Bursting.	Cuts and Abrasions.	Caught in or struck by Moving Part.	Fly-wheel bursting.	Miscellaneous.	Blasting and Drilling.	Cave-in.	Miscellaneous.	Explosions (Other than Boilers).	Extractions (Centrifugal).
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>										
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Forestry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>										
Mining, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	4	-
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	4	-
<b>Building Trades.</b>										
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	-	2	4	-	4	3	32	33	7	48
	-	2	4	-	4	3	32	33	7	48
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>										
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	29
Paint makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap makers, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>										
Brick makers, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	5
Potteries, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-







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TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							FALLS.			
	EYE INJURIES — Con.							Falling Material from Overhead.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstructions.	From Permanent Structures.
	Electric Flash.	Emery Wheels.	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	Lubricator and Gage Glasses.	Machine Tools (including Portable Tools).	Molten Metal.	Miscellaneous.				
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>											
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	3	3	3
Forestry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	3	1
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>											
Mining, . . . . .	-	-	23	-	5	-	14	5	2	-	-
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	23	-	5	-	14	-	2	-	-
<b>Building Trades.</b>											
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	1	3	61	-	2	8	115	252	91	52	84
	1	3	61	-	2	8	115	252	91	52	84
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>											
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	-	17	4	-	22	-	32	8	8	7	2
Paint makers, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	2	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Soap makers, . . . . .	-	14	1	-	20	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	2	-	16	5	3	3	1
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>											
Brick makers, . . . . .	-	-	26	-	2	1	6	11	3	5	-
Potteries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	1	-



TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							FALLS.				
	EYE INJURIES — Con.							Falling Material from Overhead.	From Fixed Ladders.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstructions.	From Permanent Structures.
	Electric Flash.	Emery Wheels.	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	Lubricator and Gage Glasses.	Machine Tools (including Portable Tools).	Molten Metal.	Miscellaneous.					
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>												
Breweries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	3	6	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	5	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>												
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	-	22	6	-	30	1	34	10	-	4	5	2
Furniture, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	7	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	-	9	2	-	4	-	8	2	-	-	3	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	1	-	6	1	-	2	1	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	-	10	1	-	16	1	3	6	-	2	1	2
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>												
Brass mills, . . . . .	-	26	6	-	25	11	26	2	-	5	7	1
Clock factories, . . . . .	-	7	2	-	3	7	5	2	-	3	3	1
Copper factories, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	-	4	1	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Watch factories, . . . . .	-	4	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Brass and copper, . . . . .	-	10	-	-	11	2	11	-	-	1	-	-
Other metal workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	1
<b>Paper.</b>												
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	-	1	7	-	9	-	30	5	-	-	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	1	-	1	-	-

Paper mills, . . . . .	1	7	1	4	22	4	10	7	1
Pulp mills, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Other papers, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>									
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	3	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
	3	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
<b>Textiles.</b>									
Carpet mills, . . . . .	38	20	-	32	124	63	47	98	5
Cotton mills, . . . . .	1	10	-	17	3	2	16	2	3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	27	1	-	2	66	33	15	53	-
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	2	1	-	2	7	4	1	6	-
Knitting mills, . . . . .	1	1	-	2	5	-	1	3	-
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Linen mills, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Print works, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	-
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Silk mills, . . . . .	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	2	4	-	3	23	18	11	23	2
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	3	2	-	4	7	2	3	4	-
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>									
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	105	61	-	86	234	56	29	33	3
Button makers, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cigars, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	1	3	-	-	14	12	3	3	2
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	75	47	-	64	134	11	8	15	-
Gas works, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	11	7	8	2	-
Oil works, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber factories, . . . . .	3	3	-	2	35	21	6	9	1
Straw workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	12	1	-	11	19	1	-	2	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	13	1	-	6	18	3	2	2	-
<b>Water Transportation.</b>									
Water transportation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	15	17	9	-
	-	-	-	-	4	15	17	9	-

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	EYE INJURIES — Con.							Falling Material from Overhead.	FALLS.			
	Electric Flash.	Emery Wheels.	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	Lubricator and Gage Glasses.	Machine Tools (including Portable Tools).	Molten Metal.	Miscellaneous.		From Fixed Ladders.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstructions.	From Permanent Structures.
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	35	21	76	1	21	3	152	69	3	100	82	8
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . .	-	1	30	-	2	2	34	31	-	25	9	3
Livery stables, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . .	-	6	3	-	-	-	23	8	-	11	6	3
Street railways, . . .	35	10	11	-	6	-	39	7	-	33	21	-
Steam railroads, . . .	-	4	32	1	13	1	55	23	3	30	45	1
<b>Express Companies.</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	7	2	-
Express companies, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	7	2	-
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	-	-	3	-	-	3	11	6	-	5	3	1
Telegraph and telephone, . . .	-	-	3	-	-	3	11	6	-	5	3	1
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other persons in transportation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Trade.</b>	2	3	17	-	3	-	65	63	-	43	54	16
Banking and brokerage, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Insurance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Real estate, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	45	11
Wholesale and retail trade, . . .	-	3	14	-	3	-	58	51	-	36	-	-
Stockyards, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	6	-	3	2	-
Other persons in trade, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	2





TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	FALLS — Con.					Gears.	GLASS.		HAND LABOR.			
	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scaffold, folding, etc.	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stairways.		Miscellaneous.	Bottles and Miscellaneous.	Windows.	Caught by Material.	Flying Particles from Hammering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>												
Agriculture, . . . . .	1	3	2	9	—	91	2	—	93	2	23	
Forestry, . . . . .	1	1	1	3	—	20	2	—	7	—	7	
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	22	—	—	14	—	4	
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	—	1	1	6	—	6	—	—	1	—	4	
. . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	43	—	—	71	—	8	
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>												
Mining, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	34	—	—	81	6	9	
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	34	—	—	1	—	—	
. . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	6	9	
<b>Building Trades.</b>												
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	2	207	427	44	52	592	11	9	902	31	261	
. . . . .	2	207	427	44	52	592	11	9	902	31	261	
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>												
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	—	11	5	26	18	67	3	1	165	—	38	
Paint makers, . . . . .	—	1	1	3	—	14	—	—	23	—	3	
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	9	—	4	
Soap makers, . . . . .	—	1	1	6	7	9	—	1	38	—	11	
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	—	1	—	4	1	5	1	—	9	—	6	
. . . . .	—	6	3	12	10	36	2	—	86	—	14	
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>												
Brick makers, . . . . .	—	5	3	9	—	37	1	2	119	14	17	
Potteries, . . . . .	—	1	1	2	—	7	—	—	16	—	—	
. . . . .	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	



TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	FALLS — Con.					Gears.	GLASS.		HAND LABOR.			
	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Seat-folding, etc.	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stairways.		Miscellaneous.	Bottles and Miscellaneous.	Win-dows.	Caught by Ma-terial.	Flying Particles from Ham-mering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>												
Breweries, . . . . .	—	9	2	15	16	62	61	—	100	—	13	
Distilleries, . . . . .	—	8	2	11	13	52	39	—	87	—	12	
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	
	—	—	—	4	3	7	21	—	12	—	1	
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>												
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	—	9	2	29	13	107	11	7	220	3	151	
Furniture, . . . . .	—	1	2	12	2	18	1	—	42	—	19	
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	—	3	—	7	8	19	1	4	49	—	51	
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	—	2	—	4	3	14	1	1	29	—	13	
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	13	1	—	29	—	10	
	—	2	—	6	—	43	7	2	71	3	58	
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>												
Brass mills, . . . . .	—	16	6	15	5	50	7	3	191	6	98	
Clock factories, . . . . .	—	3	—	2	—	7	2	1	69	2	21	
Copper factories, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	17	—	5	
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	3	4	3	1	5	1	4	
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	2	—	18	
Watch factories, . . . . .	—	3	—	2	—	5	1	—	6	—	6	
Brass and copper, . . . . .	—	—	1	4	—	8	—	—	36	—	33	
Other metal workers, . . . . .	—	5	3	2	1	12	1	—	47	3	33	
<b>Paper.</b>												
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	1	23	6	64	18	121	6	6	241	2	101	
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	—	2	—	3	3	5	—	—	7	—	7	
	—	1	1	5	1	4	1	2	5	—	6	

Paper mills, . . . . .	1	17	5	52	13	92	17	4	207	2	78
Pulp mills, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	2
Other papers, . . . . .	—	2	—	4	1	18	2	1	18	—	8
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>
Printing and publishing establishments, .	1	2	1	17	17	34	5	5	59	—	18
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,181</b>
Carpet mills, . . . . .	—	5	—	15	4	18	13	—	19	1	13
Cotton mills, . . . . .	—	74	16	416	97	256	400	51	569	3	875
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . .	—	5	5	25	10	35	8	—	77	—	17
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	—	3	2	13	4	8	3	1	17	—	3
Knitting mills, . . . . .	1	5	1	12	6	17	19	—	13	—	47
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linen mills, . . . . .	—	4	1	11	2	3	6	—	5	—	11
Print works, . . . . .	—	4	1	13	5	12	5	2	27	1	15
Rope and cordage factories, . . . .	—	4	1	13	1	16	6	—	15	1	15
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk mills, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	—	32	3	141	52	129	12	—	4	—	12
Not specified textile workers, . . . .	—	3	2	23	6	27	29	1	34	—	40
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>423</b>
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Button makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1
Cigars, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	8
Electric light and power companies, .	18	10	2	6	3	36	2	4	49	1	16
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	1	17	3	38	18	78	15	24	358	7	130
Gas works, . . . . .	—	10	1	7	15	54	2	1	91	2	15
Oil works, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber factories, . . . . .	—	15	—	42	21	71	7	3	376	1	133
Straw workers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies, . . . .	4	7	2	—	2	25	1	2	17	1	7
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	—	5	1	12	3	18	8	5	39	1	46
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . .	—	7	4	12	9	35	3	2	70	1	58
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>52</b>
Water transportation, . . . . .	—	7	23	15	7	152	1	—	611	—	52

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							GLASS.			HAND LABOR.		
	FALLS — Con.							Bottles and Miscellaneous.	Win-dows.		Caught by Material.	Flying Particles from Hammering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.
	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scaffold-ing, etc.	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stair-ways.	Miscel-laneous.	Gears.						
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>													
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . .	7	70	22	47	38	829	32	35	45		1,773	60	249
Livery stables, . . . .	2	16	8	4	8	192	9	9	2		364	14	64
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, .	—	1	—	7	—	7	—	—	—		10	—	1
Street railways, . . . .	—	5	2	13	14	111	8	7	2		408	5	75
Steam railroads, . . . .	4	19	4	8	4	135	7	7	33		156	17	34
	1	29	8	15	12	384	8	12	8		835	24	75
<b>Express Companies.</b>													
Express companies, . . . .	—	—	—	9	10	67	1	—	—		248	1	18
	—	—	—	9	10	67	1	—	—		248	1	18
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>													
Telegraph and telephone, . . . .	35	19	—	6	16	41	—	1	1		37	2	19
	36	19	—	6	16	41	—	1	1		37	2	19
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>													
Other persons in transportation, . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	1	—		16	—	5
	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	1	—		16	—	5
<b>Trade.</b>													
Banking and brokerage, . . . .	—	84	12	165	234	702	14	151	14		1,014	11	451
Insurance, . . . .	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	1	—		1	—	—
Real estate, . . . .	—	1	—	2	6	6	—	—	—		—	—	2
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . .	—	5	1	8	10	23	1	10	2		15	—	5
Stockyards, . . . .	—	70	10	145	206	627	12	137	12		911	11	416
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		—	—	—
Other persons in trade, . . . .	—	4	—	7	5	38	—	—	—		76	—	14
	—	4	1	8	3	15	—	2	—		8	—	14



TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	HAND LABOR — Con.		HOISTS.			Illness.	LATHES.		Milling Ma- chines.	Miscel- aneous (Unclassi- fied).
	Strains from Lifting, etc.	Struck by Tools.	Break- ing Parts.	Falling Loads.	Miscel- aneous.		Wood- working.	Metal Work- ing.		
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>										
Agriculture, . . . . .	14	77	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	20
Forestry, . . . . .	5	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	2	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	4	44	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>										
Mining, . . . . .	15	15	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	7
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	15	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	7
<b>Building Trades.</b>										
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	344	311	8	19	60	6	—	—	—	210
	344	311	8	19	60	6	—	—	—	210
<b>Chemical and Allied Trades.</b>										
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	69	17	—	3	12	5	—	6	5	33
Paint makers, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	7
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Soap makers, . . . . .	18	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	5	6
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
	41	8	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	14
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>										
Brick makers, . . . . .	34	17	1	2	4	—	—	2	—	29
Potteries, . . . . .	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—



[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	HAND LABOR — Con.		HOISTS.			Illness.	Infection from Trivial Cuts, Burns, etc.	LATHES.		Miscel- laneous (Unclassi- fied).
	Strains from Lifting, etc.	Struck by Tools.	Break- ing Parts.	Falling Loads.	Miscel- laneous.			Wood- working.	Metal Work- ing.	
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	40	4	—	—	2	—	15	—	—	16
Breweries, . . . . .	32	3	—	—	2	—	10	—	—	10
Distilleries, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	8	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	90	68	1	1	2	5	150	38	3	57
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	19	16	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	10
Furniture, . . . . .	22	18	—	—	2	1	58	11	—	19
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	10	5	—	—	—	—	16	1	1	4
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	6	9	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	1
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	33	20	1	—	—	2	59	25	2	23
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	54	27	—	6	4	4	46	—	45	37
Brass mills, . . . . .	20	6	—	—	—	1	11	—	6	8
Clock factories, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Copper factories, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	1	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	6	—
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	—
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	4	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	8	—
Watch factories, . . . . .	10	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	—
Brass and copper, . . . . .	12	11	—	2	1	1	13	—	14	—
Other metal workers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
<b>Paper.</b>	107	34	4	—	3	4	80	—	4	52
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	7	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	9	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2

Paper mills, . . . . .	84	24	4	-	3	4	60	1	-	-	41
Pulp mills, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Other papers, . . . . .	6	3	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	16
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>											16
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	37	1	-	-	-	2	32	-	2	2	16
	37	1	-	-	-	2	32	-	-	-	16
<b>Textiles.</b>											
Carpet mills, . . . . .	556	167	6	4	19	62	476	2	16	2	448
Cotton mills, . . . . .	14	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	6
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	275	112	4	1	8	32	219	1	7	1	271
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	45	10	1	-	2	2	10	-	2	-	18
Knitting mills, . . . . .	8	2	-	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	9
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	10	2	-	1	1	3	13	-	-	1	16
Linen mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Print works, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	4
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	17	3	-	-	-	1	18	-	1	-	11
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	8	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	5
Silk mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	8	3	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	141	26	-	2	5	17	134	-	5	-	90
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	29	3	1	2	2	5	21	-	-	-	17
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>											
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	411	190	10	7	29	17	359	1	60	28	298
Button makers, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Cigars, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	9	-	-
Electric light and power company, . . . . .	28	16	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	117	72	2	-	1	2	16	-	-	-	23
Gas works, . . . . .	29	29	2	3	16	4	132	1	36	23	80
Oil works, . . . . .	3	1	1	2	1	2	10	-	-	-	50
Rubber factories, . . . . .	147	26	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Straw workers, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	7	5	69	-	2	3	89
Tobacco, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	20	18	-	1	1	3	54	-	8	1	15
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	46	10	2	1	2	-	58	-	4	1	22
<b>Water Transportation.</b>											
Water transportation, . . . . .	48	45	2	9	45	-	15	-	-	-	105
	48	45	2	9	45	-	15	-	-	-	105



<b>Professional Service.</b>													
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	22	5	-	-	5	1	22	-	-	-	-	20	20
	22	5	-	-	5	1	22	-	-	-	-	20	20
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>													
Domestic and Personal Service.	50	16	3	-	5	10	92	-	-	-	-	168	168
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	42	16	3	-	5	10	75	-	-	-	-	155	155
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	13	13
Totals, . . . . .	4,289	2,499	60	114	378	193	3,761	49	621	333		2,845	2,845

TABLE III. — *Tabulated Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.												
	NAILS.		Planers (Metal).	Playing and Fooling.	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	PRESSES.		RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.					
	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.				Drill Presses.	Print- ing.	Punch and Drop and Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	Coup- ling or Un- coupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	Falls from Trestles	
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- bandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>													
Agriculture, . . . . .	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>													
Mining, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
<b>Building Trades.</b>													
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	134	511	1	1	37	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
	134	511	1	1	37	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>													
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	17	20	-	-	1	-	4	20	1	-	-	1	-
Paint makers, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap makers, . . . . .	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	11	10	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>													
Brick makers, . . . . .	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-
Potteries, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.														
	NAILS.		Planers (Metal).	Playing and Fooling.	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	PRESSES.			RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.						
	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.				Drill Presses.	Print- ing.	Punch and Drop Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	Coup- ling or Un- coupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	Falls from Trestles.			
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breweries, . . . . .	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	27	35	-	-	-	1	3	42	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	3	10	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Furniture, . . . . .	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	7	15	3	-	-	1	2	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass mills, . . . . .	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clock factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper factories, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper, . . . . .	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other metal workers, . . . . .	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	13	50	-	-	-	1	11	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	1	3	-	-	-	1	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Paper mills,	12	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.												
	NAILS.		Planers (Metal).	Playing and Footling.	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	PRESSES.			RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.				
	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.				Drill Presses.	Print- ing.	Punch and Drop Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	Coup- ling or Un- coupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	Falls from Trestles.	
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>													
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . .	74	132	3	3	31	3	-	4	40	48	268	4	
Livery stables, . . .	17	52	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	
Street railways, . . .	34	25	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	
Steam railroads, . . .	5	9	1	2	1	2	-	2	39	48	200	4	
Express Companies.	17	44	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	
Express companies, . . .	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	
Express companies, . . .	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>													
Telegraph and telephone, . . .	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Telegraph and telephone, . . .	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>													
Other persons in transportation, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Other persons in transportation, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
<b>Trade.</b>													
Banking and brokerage, . . .	129	197	1	1	4	-	2	11	1	2	6	-	
Insurance, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Real estate, . . .	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale and retail trade, . . .	119	178	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	2	6	-	
Stockyards, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . .	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other persons in trade, . . .	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	



TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.										Acci- dents caused by Ma- chinery pecu- liar to Special Indus- tries.
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT — Cor.				Saws.	Shaft- ing, Set Screws, Coupl- ings, etc.	VEHICLES.				Wood Molders, Shapers, Mortis- ing Ma- chines, etc.
	Hoisting and convey- ing Outfits.	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive.	Colli- sions.	Miscel- laneous.			Animal- drawn.	Self- pro- pelled.	Trucks, Wheel- barrows, etc.	Colli- sions between Vehicles.	
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- bandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>											
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	1	34	3	-	4	5
Forestry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	3	-	2	3
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	1
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>											
Mining, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	2
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	5	5	2	2
<b>Building Trades.</b>											
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	-	1	-	2	45	6	106	73	50	9	20
	-	1	-	2	45	6	106	73	50	9	20
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>											
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	-	1	-	1	8	6	9	7	36	1	68
Paint makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	15	-	2
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	9	-	1
Soap makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	1	38
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	-	1	-	1	2	1	5	2	9	-	7
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>											
Brick makers, . . . . .	-	2	-	1	4	3	19	11	15	2	13
Potteries, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	2	11	5	8	-	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2





Paper mills, . . . . .	1	25	34	4	8	51	1	5	216
Pulp mills, . . . . .	1	3	3	—	—	2	—	2	1
Other papers, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	13	—	—	47
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>									
Printing and publishing establishments, .	—	12	5	5	5	22	—	—	92
	—	12	5	5	5	22	—	—	92
<b>Textiles.</b>									
Carpet mills, . . . . .	2	73	237	52	24	307	4	28	3,257
Cotton mills, . . . . .	—	—	5	4	—	1	—	1	79
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . .	1	39	149	20	11	174	3	11	1,853
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	—	11	8	3	6	34	1	3	130
Knitting mills, . . . . .	—	1	3	1	—	6	—	—	73
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . .	—	3	2	1	—	4	—	2	112
Linen mills, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Print works, . . . . .	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	—	38
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	—	—	2	1	2	7	—	1	48
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	61
Silk mills, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	—	14	54	14	4	65	—	9	32
Not specified textile workers, . . . .	—	2	10	5	1	10	—	1	684
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>									
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	2	184	32	60	72	165	9	51	627
Button makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
Cigars, . . . . .	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Electric light and power companies, .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	1	—	—	10	25	1	4	—	3
Gas works, . . . . .	1	30	10	—	7	35	1	10	129
Oil works, . . . . .	—	1	—	23	14	18	2	—	3
Rubber factories, . . . . .	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw workers, . . . . .	—	1	14	5	8	81	1	2	212
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	—	—	—	7	8	—	1	—	2
Other miscellaneous industries and occupa-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tions, in "not specified" manufacturing	—	77	4	3	3	4	—	26	142
and mechanical industries, . . . . .	—	20	3	10	7	23	—	12	114
<b>Water Transportation.</b>									
Water transportation, . . . . .	1	—	1	2	9	143	1	—	2
	1	—	1	2	9	143	1	—	2





Professional Service.												
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	-	-	-	1	3	-	6	13	2	3	1	8
Domestic and Personal Service.	-	-	-	1	3	-	6	13	2	3	1	8
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	42	23	7	5	-	76
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	17	15	3	1	-	46
Totals, . . . . .	29	78	88	544	1,298	527	1,998	1,200	1,654	196	572	8,086











[illegible]







TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.														
	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).								HARMFUL CONDITIONS.						
	Arsenic.	Brass.	Dusts.	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	Hides (Anthrax).	Lead.	Silver.	Wood Alcohol.	Miscellaneous.	Compressed Air.	Extreme Cold.	Extreme Heat.	Eye Strain.	Strain, Fatigue, Cramp, Faulty Positions, "Occupational Neuroses," Blows, Vibrations, Pressure, etc., causing Injuries to Nerves, Muscles and Bones.	Miscellaneous.
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>															
Breweries, . . . . .	1		1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Distilleries, . . . . .			1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .			1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>															
Box makers (wood), . . . . .				1	1			1							
Furniture, . . . . .				1	1			1							
Pianos and organs, . . . . .				1	1			1							
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .				1	1			1							
Other woodworkers, . . . . .				1	1			1							
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>															
Brass mills, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clock factories, . . . . .				1	1	1	1								
Copper factories, . . . . .				1	1	1	1								
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .				1	1	1	1								
Jewelry factories, . . . . .				1	1	1	1								
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .				1	1	1	1								
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .				1	1	1	1								











































TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.										
	EXCAVATING.		Explosions (Other than Boilers).	Falling Material from Over- head.	FALLS.						
	Engines (caught in or struck by Moving Part).	Blasting and Drilling.			Cave-in.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstruc- tions.	From Per- manent Struc- tures.	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Seal- folding.
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>											
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gas works, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rubber factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and me- chemical industries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Water Transportation.</b>											
Water transportation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	
. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>											
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	6	-	
Livery stables, . . . . .	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Street railways, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Steam railroads, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	
<b>Express Companies.</b>											
Express companies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	

	1	4	2	6	2	6	2	7	2	20	23
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>									1		
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>											
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade.</b>											
Real estate, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Professional Service.</b>											
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>											
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	1	4	2	6	2	6	2	7	2	20	23







TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							
	Falls — Con.			Gears.	HAND LABOR.			Hoists.
	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stairways.	Miscellaneous.		Caught by Material.	Strains from Lifting, etc.	Struck by Tools.	
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>								
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gas works, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rubber factories, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Water Transportation.</b>								
Water transportation, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>								
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1
Livery stables, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Street railways, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Steam railroads, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Express Companies.</b>								
Express companies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Express companies, . . . . .





















TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							Totals.	
	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).					HARMFUL CONDITIONS.			IRRITANT FLUIDS AND SUBSTANCES (CAUSING LOCAL AFFECTIONS).
	Brass.	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	Hides (Anthrax).	Lead.	Miscellaneous.	Extreme Cold.	Extreme Heat.		
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Forestry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
<b>Building Trades.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	64	
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	64	
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	
Bakeries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Candy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	



TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							Totals.	
	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).				HARMFUL CONDI- TIONS.		IRRITANT FLUIDS AND SUBSTANCES (CAUSING LOCAL AFFECTIIONS).		
	Brass.	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	Hides (Anthrax).	Lead.	Miscel- laneous.	Extreme Cold.			Extreme Heat.
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>									
Broom and brush makers.	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	36
Electric light and power companies.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Electrical supplies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Gas works.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Rubber factories.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Gas and electric companies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
									7
<b>Water Transportation.</b>									
Water transportation.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>									
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	134
Livery stables.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Street railways.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17
Steam railroads.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
<b>Express Companies.</b>									
Express companies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2



TABLE V. — *Occurrence of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Months of the Year, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

MONTHS.												Number of Accidents.
July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,560
August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,218
September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,514
October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,438
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,575
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,348
January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,938
February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,257
March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,906
April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,834
May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,528
June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,192
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78,308

TABLE VI. — *Occurrence of Fatal Injuries by Months and Days of the Month, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

DAYS OF THE MONTH.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
1,	1	2	4	1	4	4	1	2	2	-	1	1	23
2,	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	-	2	18
3,	2	1	-	3	1	2	-	2	-	2	2	1	16
4,	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	7
5,	-	-	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	10
6,	2	2	2	-	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	5	22
7,	3	1	1	1	2	4	-	1	4	-	3	1	20
8,	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	8
9,	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	3	-	1	1	1	15
10,	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	14
11,	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	10
12,	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	-	3	2	3	18
13,	2	-	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	20
14,	2	4	1	3	2	1	-	3	1	1	4	1	23
15,	-	3	2	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	2	2	17
16,	-	2	2	4	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	15
17,	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	15
18,	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	3	-	15
19,	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	-	21
20,	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	11
21,	2	1	2	2	4	3	-	3	1	-	4	-	22
22,	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	14
23,	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	-	3	2	1	16
24,	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	10
25,	1	1	1	4	3	-	1	-	3	2	2	1	19
26,	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	12
27,	2	-	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	15
28,	-	3	5	1	1	1	1	4	2	-	2	-	20
29,	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	1	3	-	15
30,	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	9
31,	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
Totals,	35	39	42	54	44	59	33	41	33	26	46	29	481



TABLE VII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Sex, Age and Basis of Wage Payments, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.						BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>											
Agriculture, . . . . .	473	2	4	42	133	111	94	63	28	10	465
Forestry, . . . . .	129	2	1	10	34	22	34	14	16	1	130
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	99	—	1	7	30	28	19	11	3	9	90
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	34	—	1	2	6	4	5	13	3	—	34
	211	—	1	23	63	57	36	25	6	—	211
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>											
Mining, . . . . .	288	—	—	9	71	90	66	38	14	10	278
Quarrying, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	287	—	—	9	71	89	66	38	14	10	277
<b>Building Trades.</b>											
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	5,930	3	17	441	1,715	1,686	1,246	640	188	30	5,903
	5,930	3	17	441	1,715	1,686	1,246	640	188	30	5,903
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>											
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	970	106	15	141	334	260	186	112	28	60	1,016
Paint makers, . . . . .	106	—	—	4	23	30	33	14	2	11	95
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	45	3	2	6	10	9	14	7	—	—	48
Soap makers, . . . . .	248	60	6	63	129	51	34	19	6	25	283
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	91	11	2	19	26	28	16	10	1	4	98
	480	32	5	49	146	142	89	62	19	20	492
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>											
Brick makers, . . . . .	528	7	5	46	171	154	98	47	14	39	496
Potteries, . . . . .	104	—	2	7	41	19	19	11	5	5	99
Tile workers, . . . . .	24	—	1	2	9	5	5	2	—	1	23
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	12	2	—	—	3	4	3	1	—	—	14
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	63	4	1	11	24	13	12	4	2	1	66
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	125	—	1	5	42	48	18	9	3	27	98
	200	1	1	21	49	65	41	20	4	5	196
<b>Clothing.</b>											
Clothing makers, . . . . .	159	168	9	88	131	44	36	13	6	122	205
Corset makers, . . . . .	108	112	3	65	97	23	24	6	2	67	153
	9	23	1	11	10	6	2	2	—	17	15

TABLE VII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.							BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
<b>Clothing — Con.</b>											
Hat makers (wool or felt), . . . . .	24	3	1	1	8	5	6	5	1	9	18
Shirt, collar and cuff makers, . . . . .	18	30	4	11	16	10	4	—	3	29	19
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>											
Bakeries, . . . . .	1,787	188	27	236	666	460	357	161	68	57	1,918
Butter and cheese makers, . . . . .	384	37	4	59	151	98	75	23	11	24	397
Candy, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	221	120	16	82	133	53	37	14	6	18	323
Flour and grain mills, . . . . .	128	5	5	21	32	12	26	23	14	3	130
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, . . . . .	9	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	9
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	12	5	1	3	6	4	2	1	—	—	17
Sugar makers and refiners, . . . . .	621	1	—	21	191	187	134	63	26	11	611
Other food preparers, . . . . .	160	2	—	9	54	48	31	14	6	—	162
	251	18	1	39	97	57	51	20	4	1	268
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>											
Agricultural implements, . . . . .	15,549	265	150	2,102	6,183	3,802	2,169	1,024	384	2,984	12,830
Automobile factories, . . . . .	115	—	—	10	43	27	12	9	14	20	95
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	667	27	5	137	285	142	78	41	6	114	580
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	245	—	1	16	92	66	48	15	7	110	135
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	8,647	70	77	1,163	3,279	2,091	1,250	617	240	1,058	7,659
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	610	4	1	70	258	158	93	25	9	48	566
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	940	4	1	146	381	242	107	47	20	402	542
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	96	—	—	3	23	30	18	12	10	—	96
	4,229	160	65	557	1,822	1,046	563	258	78	1,232	3,157
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>											
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . . . . .	3,971	633	200	950	1,603	903	514	300	134	1,560	3,044
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . . . . .	51	10	2	3	21	13	4	13	5	17	44
Shoes, . . . . .	83	17	7	30	28	15	13	6	1	13	87
Tanneries, . . . . .	2,668	566	178	768	1,133	576	298	194	87	1,332	1,902
Trunk makers, . . . . .	1,154	39	13	145	417	296	197	85	40	195	998
	15	1	—	4	4	3	2	2	1	3	13



TABLE VII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.						BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
Textiles—Con.											
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Linen mills, . . . . .	67	47	11	34	36	15	11	4	3	34	80
Print works, . . . . .	253	22	6	41	61	60	52	34	21	12	263
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	147	37	8	34	61	43	22	12	4	34	150
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	13	1	—	1	4	3	4	1	1	—	14
Silk mills, . . . . .	67	57	15	45	32	12	9	9	2	40	84
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	1,910	556	125	406	677	534	404	213	107	452	2,014
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	397	118	28	113	154	105	63	33	19	107	408
Miscellaneous Industries.											
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	6,265	557	86	1,032	2,674	1,611	863	419	137	1,572	5,250
Button makers, . . . . .	27	8	—	7	11	9	2	6	—	9	26
Cigars, . . . . .	77	10	2	12	40	26	2	4	1	59	28
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	36	5	—	4	14	10	5	6	2	12	29
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	399	4	—	46	147	120	56	28	6	—	403
Gas works, . . . . .	2,111	189	19	375	953	545	261	112	35	606	1,694
Oil works, . . . . .	521	3	—	31	143	173	119	49	9	1	523
Rubber factories, . . . . .	16	—	—	—	5	6	3	2	—	—	16
Straw workers, . . . . .	1,496	139	12	174	737	394	191	89	38	573	1,062
Tobacco, . . . . .	15	5	—	1	3	4	6	4	2	5	15
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	5
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	199	—	—	11	71	46	42	22	7	—	199
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	679	122	33	219	280	132	73	43	21	226	575
Water Transportation.	684	72	20	152	268	145	101	54	16	81	675
Water transportation, . . . . .	1,444	—	—	51	472	456	297	128	40	8	1,436
Water transportation, . . . . .	1,444	—	—	51	472	456	297	128	40	8	1,436



TABLE VIII. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Sex, Age and Basis of Wage Payments, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.							BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>											
Agriculture, . . . . .	12	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	-	-	12
Forestry, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	6
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>											
Quarrying, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	7
	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	7
<b>Building Trades.</b>											
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	64	-	-	2	12	14	12	17	7	1	63
	64	-	-	2	12	14	12	17	7	1	63
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>											
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	11	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	1	-	11
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	9	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	1	-	9
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>											
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>											
Bakeries, . . . . .	9	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	9
Candy, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	5
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>											
Automobile factories, . . . . .	40	-	-	2	13	5	12	5	3	1	39
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	12	-	-	1	4	1	2	1	3	-	12
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	8	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	1	7
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
	12	-	-	-	5	2	3	2	-	-	12



TABLE VIII. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.							BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	10	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	10
Water transportation, . . . . .	10	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	10
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	134	-	-	2	23	32	30	28	19	-	134
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	21	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	5	-	21
Livery stables, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	17	-	-	1	2	3	8	3	2	-	17
Street railways, . . . . .	19	-	-	-	2	4	7	2	4	-	19
Steam railroads, . . . . .	76	-	-	-	17	21	11	19	8	-	76
<b>Express Companies.</b>	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Express companies, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	6	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	5
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	6	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	5
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Trade.</b>	56	1	2	1	4	19	11	15	5	-	57
Real estate, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	50	1	2	1	3	18	11	11	5	-	51
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
<b>Professional Service.</b>	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>	7	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	8
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	7	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	8
<b>Totals,</b> . . . . .	476	5	7	17	91	109	99	102	56	4	477



TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>											
Agriculture, . . . . .	7	-	6	5	15	19	62	27	42	149	14
Forestry, . . . . .	4	-	3	1	9	7	24	13	21	26	2
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	1	-	2	1	4	8	10	10	7	26	5
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	1	-	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	9	1
Extraction of Minerals.											
Mining, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	12	25	18	34	70	19
Quarrying, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	11	25	13	34	70	19
<b>Building Trades.</b>											
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	36	12	28	67	50	59	268	68	360	842	218
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>											
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	21	19	37	26	43	57	152	53	105	129	49
Paint makers, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	36	1	10	30	4
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	2	1	1	2	4	5	6	5	10	4	2
Soap makers, . . . . .	3	1	13	11	25	19	23	20	23	32	10
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	13	5	14	2	-	13	18	9	13	10	5
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>											
Brick makers, . . . . .	11	5	3	8	13	9	46	38	70	85	29
Potteries, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	2	2	12	1	19	32	7
Tile makers, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	3	4	3
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	5	2	2	1	3	1	4	1	-	4	-
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	5	8	11	2
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	4	3	1	4	8	3	12	16	26	18	7
<b>Clothing.</b>											
Clothing makers, . . . . .	32	23	30	31	37	17	44	14	10	13	7
Corset makers, . . . . .	18	17	19	20	31	8	31	11	6	7	5
Hat makers (wool or felt), . . . . .	2	1	6	9	4	1	1	-	1	2	-
Shirt, collar and cuff makers, . . . . .	11	5	4	2	7	6	5	-	1	2	2

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>											
Bakeries, . . . . .	105	52	54	78	87	86	227	142	288	270	163
Butter and cheese makers, . . . . .	14	10	8	26	28	22	56	30	43	44	32
Candy, . . . . .	70	32	24	35	30	22	33	14	15	15	—
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	9	2	5	7	7	7	15	12	17	17	16
Flour and grain mills, . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, . . . . .	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	5	13	87	42	144	109	51
Sugar makers and refiners, . . . . .	1	1	4	1	—	—	3	21	44	40	22
Other food preparers, . . . . .	7	7	6	9	17	21	31	20	31	45	26
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>											
Agricultural implements, . . . . .	204	153	200	288	378	842	1,392	1,248	2,056	2,030	815
Automobile factories, . . . . .	1	1	1	3	5	8	9	7	19	22	2
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	1	8	19	17	19	23	46	56	53	96	28
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	124	68	99	129	188	533	825	847	1,247	1,152	495
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	17	2	11	11	10	18	61	48	77	34	34
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	—	12	8	44	27	53	124	20	146	189	15
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	5	4	17	2	11	11	5
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	62	62	61	82	122	196	296	248	445	456	223
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>											
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . . . . .	245	133	247	298	264	231	537	218	434	555	216
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . . . . .	3	1	4	4	4	4	8	3	9	13	1
Shoes, . . . . .	19	6	4	4	4	7	10	4	7	13	6
Tanneries, . . . . .	209	114	213	258	192	151	386	104	252	354	115
Trunk makers, . . . . .	14	12	28	28	62	69	129	109	166	171	93
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>											
Breweries, . . . . .	2	2	1	3	4	5	21	7	29	39	43
Distilleries, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	14	19	32
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	2	—	1	2	—	4	19	6	2	2	1
<b>Lumber and its Manufacture.</b>											
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	76	55	75	133	179	205	440	193	296	277	89
Furniture, . . . . .	9	14	7	36	51	59	120	66	59	60	17
	19	17	22	30	26	50	119	51	100	74	31



TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>											
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	189	118	173	234	272	403	653	411	670	746	452
Button makers, . . . . .	2	1	1	3	4	4	5	2	5	2	2
Cigars, . . . . .	6	8	6	3	4	5	9	5	8	6	5
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	1	1	—	1
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	62	38	53	77	95	134	149	193	198	204	24
Gas works, . . . . .	1	1	2	10	4	4	43	7	77	102	167
Oil works, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	—
Rubber factories, . . . . .	24	15	33	30	49	120	256	106	133	169	109
Straw workers, . . . . .	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	—
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	—	—	2	1	2	—	5	1	44	30	15
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	49	34	45	58	69	75	92	47	74	82	26
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	42	18	27	44	37	54	68	43	81	92	56
<b>Water Transportation.</b>											
Water transportation, . . . . .	3	6	4	7	135	16	149	9	6	955	12
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>											
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	25	13	16	61	68	173	833	629	1,353	1,515	654
Livery stables, . . . . .	6	1	2	3	7	11	82	12	206	707	79
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	11	5	3	19	29	46	262	31	339	24	6
Street railways, . . . . .	4	1	—	5	2	1	69	112	355	293	277
Steam railroads, . . . . .	2	6	10	31	25	91	375	2	563	242	150
<b>Express Companies.</b>											
Express companies, . . . . .	2	1	2	7	19	13	58	84	292	153	39
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>											
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	7	3	8	11	4	9	52	9	47	40	4

## Miscellaneous Transportation.

Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	13	4	4	81	8
<b>Trade.</b>													
Banking and brokerage, . . . . .	253	151	173	247	274	194	866	505	990	4	4	1,370	500
Insurance, . . . . .	1	6	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
Real estate, . . . . .	11	27	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	226	111	138	5	7	6	27	0	13	13	13	19	4
Stockyards, . . . . .	—	—	—	226	249	171	788	442	888	888	888	1,256	456
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	6	6	3	12
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	13	7	20	1	12	12	19	43	66	66	66	65	20
<b>Professional Service.</b>													
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	49	31	10	21	25	12	21	6	27	27	27	27	6
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	117	89	106	135	148	96	192	75	113	113	113	153	55
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>													
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	104	74	78	113	132	87	167	68	92	92	92	134	43
Totals, . . . . .	2,018	1,356	1,916	2,909	3,776	4,383	8,299	5,104	8,650	10,631	10,631	3,959	

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>										
Agriculture, . . . . .	30	52	5	10	10	1	—	9	10	2
Forestry, . . . . .	2	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	7	10	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	1
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	—
. . . . .	20	28	2	4	7	1	—	8	—	—
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>										
Mining, . . . . .	26	35	9	7	11	3	—	5	3	9
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	26	35	9	7	11	3	—	5	3	9
<b>Building Trades.</b>										
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	517	676	204	361	256	336	88	283	294	910
. . . . .	517	676	204	361	256	336	88	283	294	910
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>										
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	73	70	25	51	38	33	13	16	27	39
Paint makers, . . . . .	9	4	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	2
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Soap makers, . . . . .	16	23	4	19	8	18	6	3	16	15
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	48	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
. . . . .	—	38	20	26	25	14	6	12	10	20
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>										
Brick makers, . . . . .	35	54	9	20	14	50	6	12	11	7
Potteries, . . . . .	12	8	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	2
Tile makers, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	3	5	1	6	3	—	—	2	1	1
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	12	22	4	5	6	49	6	10	8	3
. . . . .	—	16	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Clothing.</b>										
Clothing makers, . . . . .	4	8	3	12	8	5	7	5	8	9
Corset makers, . . . . .	4	6	2	7	7	3	2	2	7	9
Hat makers (wool or felt), . . . . .	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirt, collar and cuff makers, . . . . .	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—

**Food and Kindred Products.**

Bakeries, . . . . .	94	107	29	50	31	20	19	14	30	29
Butter and cheese makers, . . . . .	18	26	9	8	7	10	1	5	15	9
Candy, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish cures and packers, . . . . .	7	10	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	4
Flour and grain mills, . . . . .	10	13	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	46	33	15	18	13	5	14	5	12	7
Sugar makers and refiners, . . . . .	5	10	1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1
Other food preparers, . . . . .	8	14	1	11	3	1	2	1	2	6

**Iron and Steel and their Products.**

Agricultural implements, . . . . .	1,097	1,216	475	847	472	404	286	334	352	725
Automobile factories, . . . . .	7	17	-	4	3	2	1	-	-	4
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	65	71	22	43	19	11	25	11	15	46
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	19	22	13	19	14	9	3	-	1	-
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	564	597	256	357	263	199	119	130	143	322
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	49	35	14	28	14	13	14	11	11	75
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	106	69	3	41	36	5	8	14	2	5
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	5	15	1	6	8	2	1	-	1	-
	282	390	166	349	115	163	115	104	179	273

**Leather and its Finished Products.**

Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . . . . .	181	350	61	225	76	54	41	42	111	85
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . . . . .	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Shoes, . . . . .	1	4	3	-	2	1	2	1	-	1
Tanneries, . . . . .	133	209	52	175	61	35	33	29	90	69
Trunk makers, . . . . .	43	132	6	50	12	17	6	10	21	15
	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Liquors and Beverages.**

Breweries, . . . . .	106	64	65	48	54	25	12	3	8	19
Distilleries, . . . . .	98	57	64	47	52	24	12	3	5	17
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	7	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1

**Lumber and its Remanufacture.**

Box makers (wood), . . . . .	77	124	26	73	29	67	12	28	19	26
Furniture, . . . . .	9	15	-	6	2	2	1	2	4	1
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	25	40	7	13	7	7	1	2	1	6
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	8	13	7	9	1	3	1	5	1	6
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	7	10	4	6	1	2	3	5	1	2
	28	46	8	39	18	53	6	19	13	11

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>										
Brass mills, . . . . .	90	96	23	53	44	20	15	21	18	56
Clock factories, . . . . .	34	48	9	20	18	8	6	11	4	23
Copper factories, . . . . .	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	5
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	6	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	4	6	1	4	2	3	1	2	3	5
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	2	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	1	1
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Watch factories, . . . . .	8	2	3	3	2	1	1	—	5	4
Brass and copper, . . . . .	3	1	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
Other metal workers, . . . . .	29	23	4	15	13	8	5	5	3	16
<b>Paper.</b>										
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	90	71	23	45	35	17	14	18	16	39
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	1	7	—	3	2	—	—	4	3	1
Paper mills, . . . . .	5	4	1	8	—	1	3	—	—	1
Pulp mills, . . . . .	76	55	21	32	28	14	11	14	11	34
Other papers, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Other papers, . . . . .	7	5	—	2	4	2	—	—	1	2
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>										
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	16	28	6	15	8	13	13	12	14	57
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	16	28	6	15	8	13	13	12	14	57
<b>Textiles.</b>										
Carpet mills, . . . . .	377	345	235	240	127	74	57	51	45	84
Cotton mills, . . . . .	9	9	1	7	2	5	1	—	1	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	222	181	127	119	66	35	21	23	20	38
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	13	17	14	16	9	2	4	7	1	4
Knitting mills, . . . . .	5	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	10	14	2	6	2	1	—	1	1	2
Linen mills, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Print works, . . . . .	4	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	9	2	3	6	1	2	1	2	3	8
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	2	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—



Silk mills,	6	1	1	36	1	22	1	1	1	15	—
Woolen and worsted mills,	82	88	77	8	14	8	5	24	16	3	25
Not specified textile workers,	13	22	8					1	1	88	4
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
Broom and brush makers,	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Button makers,	8	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigars,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric light and power companies,	50	54	15	35	2	27	39	4	3	3	3
Electrical supplies,	191	184	136	91	60	11	8	20	23	20	58
Gas works,	46	51	24	21	6	11	1	5	8	5	7
Oil works,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber factories,	123	87	48	41	33	38	33	40	33	40	95
Straw workers,	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies,	18	33	5	4	6	1	1	2	1	2	5
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	29	50	14	7	9	17	6	9	6	9	5
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	39	52	17	13	9	5	5	5	5	5	9
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Water transportation,	13	94	2	1	3	1	1	6	3	6	8
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>367</b>
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	201	190	17	106	34	13	92	13	81	13	81
Livery stables,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	95	261	41	37	15	12	12	31	14	31	14
Street railways,	114	221	161	124	118	49	35	20	25	20	25
Steam railroads,	208	304	140	169	107	122	76	102	247	102	247
<b>Express Companies.</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Express companies,	62	53	35	8	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22</b>
Telegraph and telephone,	39	49	2	39	—	34	22	—	22	—	22
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Other persons in transportation,	4	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
<b>Trade.</b>										
Banking and brokerage, . . . . .	338	463	99	271	111	67	32	38	88	113
Insurance, . . . . .	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	1
Real estate, . . . . .	4	14	7	4	1	2	—	4	3	7
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	312	421	87	252	91	58	31	26	2	10
Stockyards, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	76	92
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	18	15	1	6	7	5	—	3	2	2
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	3	11	3	7	3	1	—	1	4	1
<b>Professional Service.</b>										
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	9	12	7	19	10	2	2	5	6	13
Domestic and Personal Service.	9	12	7	19	10	2	2	5	6	13
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	36	71	17	45	23	12	6	5	17	25
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	6	51	15	36	19	9	6	5	13	22
Totals, . . . . .	4,441	5,539	1,979	3,280	2,043	1,610	997	1,234	1,340	2,844

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.		\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>												
Agriculture, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-
Forestry, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Animal husbandry, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ice harvesting, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>												
Quarrying, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
<b>Building Trades.</b>												
Building and hand trades, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	3	1
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>												
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Other chemical workers, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>												
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>												
Bakeries, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Candy, . . . . .		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>												
Automobile factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	9	3
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	2
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1
Shoes, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tanneries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breweries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Furniture, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
Other papers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Textiles.</b>	-	1	2	1	1	5	7	6	4	2	-
Carpet mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton mills, . . . . .	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Knitting mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-

\* Printing and Bookbinding.



TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>										
Agriculture, . . . . .	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>										
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Building Trades.</b>										
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	1	12	1	6	2	4	2	5	2	19
	1	12	1	6	2	4	2	5	2	19
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>										
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>										
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>										
Bakeries, . . . . .	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candy, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>										
Automobile factories, . . . . .	3	5	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	4
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>										
Shoes, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tanneries, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

[illegible]

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
<b>Water Transportation.</b>										
Water transportation, . . . . .	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>										
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	6	13	5	5	9	4	6	5	6	13
Livery stables, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street railways, . . . . .	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	-	-
Steam railroads, . . . . .	4	7	2	1	6	4	4	4	6	10
<b>Express Companies.</b>										
Express companies, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>										
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>										
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trade.</b>										
Real estate, . . . . .	4	8	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	3
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	4	7	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	2
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Professional Service.</b>										
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>										
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	21	47	8	31	20	11	11	18	13	50



TABLE XI. — *Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	4 to 8 Weeks.	8 to 13 Weeks.	13 to 26 Weeks.	26 to 51 Weeks.	1 Year and over.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>										
Agriculture, . . . . .	47	96	43	43	89	86	39	23	4	5
Forestry, . . . . .	10	26	11	14	30	24	9	6	1	—
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	5	10	9	10	23	21	13	5	2	1
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	1	10	1	8	6	4	3	1	—	—
	31	50	22	11	30	37	14	11	1	4
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>										
Mining, . . . . .	41	62	20	35	47	42	18	13	4	6
Quarrying, . . . . .	41	62	20	35	46	42	18	13	4	6
<b>Building Trades.</b>										
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	847	1,349	458	430	1,003	992	373	244	121	116
	847	1,349	458	430	1,003	992	373	244	121	116
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>										
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	172	271	108	114	165	136	60	30	10	9
Paint makers, . . . . .	12	22	13	9	18	16	6	8	2	—
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	4	18	4	6	6	5	4	—	—	—
Soap makers, . . . . .	55	84	26	32	42	35	23	6	4	1
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	17	32	14	6	14	12	3	2	1	1
	84	115	51	61	86	68	24	14	3	6
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>										
Brick makers, . . . . .	72	125	47	47	103	77	36	14	6	8
Potteries, . . . . .	14	27	7	6	17	18	8	6	1	—
Tile makers, . . . . .	2	6	1	3	4	6	—	—	1	—
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	—	5	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	11	13	6	9	12	8	4	2	1	1
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	14	27	22	12	21	15	10	2	1	1
	31	47	10	15	45	29	14	4	2	4
<b>Clothing.</b>										
Clothing makers, . . . . .	59	78	35	22	70	35	18	7	2	1
Corset makers, . . . . .	43	54	20	13	45	21	16	6	1	1
Hat makers (wool or felt), . . . . .	7	7	4	4	8	1	1	—	—	—
Shirt, collar and cuff makers, . . . . .	1	8	3	—	6	7	1	1	—	—
	8	9	8	5	11	6	—	—	1	—

TABLE XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, etc. — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 23 Days.	4 to 8 Weeks.	8 to 13 Weeks.	13 to 26 Weeks.	26 to 51 Weeks.	1 Year and over.
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>										
Bakeries, . . . . .	265	455	182	177	396	311	102	61	14	12
Butter and cheese makers, . . . . .	51	75	28	28	98	86	30	15	3	7
Candy, . . . . .	45	68	23	30	79	57	18	10	4	2
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	10	25	12	21	37	16	5	6	1	—
Flour and grain mills, . . . . .	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, . . . . .	99	3	2	1	5	3	—	1	—	—
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	23	179	62	59	101	83	18	18	3	—
Sugar makers and refiners, . . . . .	33	44	18	14	27	14	14	2	1	1
Other food preparers, . . . . .	33	60	31	24	48	46	16	8	2	1
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>										
Agricultural implements, . . . . .	2,685	4,273	1,428	1,559	2,786	2,036	610	300	80	57
Automobile factories, . . . . .	21	28	11	9	25	14	4	2	—	1
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	130	188	60	54	110	97	33	15	4	3
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	1,537	2,301	773	846	1,599	1,136	313	143	2	—
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	112	184	50	57	95	77	20	13	42	27
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	99	201	109	119	193	139	51	22	3	3
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	8	15	9	9	19	19	9	6	1	1
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	701	1,232	399	442	719	537	172	98	22	17
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>										
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . . . . .	697	1,149	365	448	866	644	240	113	49	33
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . . . . .	9	19	2	6	16	8	—	—	1	—
Shoes, . . . . .	503	780	240	294	621	486	180	82	—	1
Tanneries, . . . . .	175	337	114	132	198	153	54	28	32	16
Trunk makers, . . . . .	1	5	1	1	4	2	2	—	16	—
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>										
Breweries, . . . . .	82	120	57	53	85	87	47	19	6	4
Distilleries, . . . . .	60	96	47	41	69	78	35	16	6	3
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	4	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	18	23	9	11	16	8	9	3	—	1
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>										
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	338	605	207	257	494	349	133	75	22	19
Furniture, . . . . .	63	140	42	48	112	78	28	15	6	6
Furniture, . . . . .	105	163	57	69	126	72	33	22	2	2

Pianos and organs, . . . . .	36	61	123	117	54	26	12	1	1
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	22	26	14	14	35	38	16	2	2
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	112	215	76	98	167	135	44	14	9
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>									
Brass mills, . . . . .	221	362	123	117	218	214	75	41	14
Clock factories, . . . . .	66	95	24	27	44	41	17	13	6
Copper factories, . . . . .	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	13	12	5	3	15	8	4	1	2
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	12	12	6	11	16	16	6	4	1
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	22	42	20	13	29	20	4	2	1
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	7	7	3	1	2	3	1	—	—
Watch factories, . . . . .	9	29	8	8	14	23	9	5	1
Brass and copper, . . . . .	12	39	9	11	10	6	4	1	—
Other metal workers, . . . . .	11	30	12	12	20	12	5	6	—
	67	93	35	29	68	84	25	9	3
<b>Paper.</b>									
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	277	447	190	197	368	299	94	48	8
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	35	38	16	13	46	51	18	10	1
Paper mills, . . . . .	21	38	9	13	27	26	5	1	—
Pulp mills, . . . . .	188	309	144	158	260	194	58	29	5
Other papers, . . . . .	5	6	2	3	5	2	—	—	—
	28	56	19	10	30	26	13	8	2
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>									
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	65	135	59	54	124	103	40	12	1
	65	135	59	54	124	103	40	12	1
<b>Textiles.</b>									
Carpet mills, . . . . .	1,636	3,113	1,016	1,190	2,112	1,765	749	372	97
Cotton mills, . . . . .	29	64	20	31	38	37	16	5	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	899	1,796	566	707	1,195	1,049	475	239	55
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	89	152	49	52	100	101	32	17	4
Knitting mills, . . . . .	34	71	16	19	42	28	7	3	—
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	55	106	37	32	69	37	15	7	2
Linen mills, . . . . .	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Print works, . . . . .	12	24	15	14	24	15	5	3	1
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	23	65	20	24	51	54	25	8	1
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	15	53	14	17	42	25	9	4	2
Silk mills, . . . . .	2	2	2	1	4	3	—	—	—
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	22	35	10	13	18	17	2	5	1
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	371	607	223	232	439	334	138	70	24
	85	134	44	48	90	65	25	11	5

TABLE XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, etc. — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	4 to 8 Weeks.	8 to 13 Weeks.	13 to 26 Weeks.	26 to 51 Weeks.	1 Year and over.
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>										
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	1,154	1,322	619	633	1,176	800	306	122	46	34
Button makers, . . . . .	5	6	5	5	9	6	2	2	—	—
Cigars, . . . . .	24	36	6	3	10	4	1	—	—	—
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	6	9	4	38	8	8	1	2	—	—
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	69	107	45	38	58	43	28	8	4	3
Gas works, . . . . .	431	680	223	204	387	239	90	32	9	5
Oil works, . . . . .	75	164	59	61	71	62	20	6	3	3
Rubber factories, . . . . .	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—
Rubber workers, . . . . .	255	430	135	138	313	222	80	38	16	8
Straw workers, . . . . .	4	4	1	1	8	2	—	1	—	—
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	30	50	19	17	40	22	8	8	1	4
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	138	229	58	81	147	98	33	8	7	2
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	114	213	63	83	120	92	41	16	6	8
<b>Water Transportation.</b>										
Water transportation, . . . . .	188	296	107	120	327	231	110	45	14	6
	188	296	107	120	327	231	110	45	14	6
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>										
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	1,374	2,131	875	892	1,776	1,390	508	312	97	75
Livery stables, . . . . .	232	369	159	156	350	365	130	97	48	29
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	20	92	10	14	38	35	11	12	3	6
Street railways, . . . . .	258	432	193	181	382	354	130	77	23	18
Street railroads, . . . . .	342	412	148	130	264	259	123	69	16	9
Steam railroads, . . . . .	522	886	405	411	742	377	114	57	8	13
<b>Express Companies.</b>										
Express companies, . . . . .	201	251	72	71	126	81	33	11	3	1
	201	251	72	71	126	81	33	11	3	1
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>										
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	36	120	49	53	85	50	15	8	4	—
	36	120	49	53	85	50	15	8	4	—
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>										
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	12	19	11	16	23	24	9	9	6	—
	12	19	11	16	23	24	9	9	6	—

Trade.		1,008	1,636	637	635	1,329	1,125	410	253	55	55
Banking and brokerage, . . . . .	.	1	4	1	2	8	2	3	-	-	55
Insurance, . . . . .	.	4	12	5	5	8	3	5	2	1	-
Real estate, . . . . .	.	18	35	16	18	40	38	16	3	5	-
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	.	895	1,450	566	574	1,193	1,031	359	235	45	49
Stockyards, . . . . .	.	9	11	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	.	51	83	34	28	49	20	12	7	1	4
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	.	30	41	11	8	31	29	14	6	3	2
Professional Service.											
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	.	29	81	31	29	53	65	13	9	6	4
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	.	29	81	31	29	53	65	13	9	6	4
Domestic and Personal Service.											
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	.	191	315	146	149	344	225	80	53	14	20
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	.	163	280	124	124	290	181	63	43	13	17
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	.	28	35	22	25	54	44	17	10	1	3
Totals, . . . . .	.	- 11,697	19,421	6,885	7,341	14,166	11,167	4,118	2,194	734	585

TABLE XII. — *Specific Injury Cases, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	Both Hands lost.	Both Feet lost.	Both Eyes lost.	One Eye and One Hand lost.	One Hand and Two or More Fingers lost.	One Eye lost.	One Hand lost.	One Foot lost.	One Finger on One Hand; Two or More Fingers on Other Hand lost.	Two or More Fingers lost.	Two or More Toes lost.	One Finger on Each Hand lost.	One Finger lost.	One Toe lost.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>														
Agriculture, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Forestry, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>						5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
<b>Building Trades.</b>						15	3	—	—	—	—	—	46	1
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>						1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Soap makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>						1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—
Brick makers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Potteries, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>						2	2	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Bakeries, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Candy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—



TABLE XII. — *Specific Injury, Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Both Hands lost.	Both Feet lost.	Both Eyes lost.	One Eye and One Hand lost.	One Hand and Two or More Fingers lost.	One Eye lost.	One Hand lost.	One Foot lost.	One Finger on One Hand: Two or More Fingers on Other Hand lost.	Two or More Fingers lost.	Two or More Toes lost.	One Finger on Each Hand lost.	One Finger lost.	One Toe lost.
<b>Paper.</b>														
Box makers (paper),														
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,														
Paper mills,														
Other papers,														
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>														
Printing and publishing establishments,														
<b>Textiles.</b>														
Carpet mills,	1					9	26			37			222	5
Cotton mills,						6	11			19			6	4
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	1					1	2			2			112	4
Hemp and jute mills,							2			2			7	
Knitting mills,							1			1			5	
Linen mills,							1			1			4	
Print works,										2			1	1
Rope and cordage factories,							2			2			6	
Silk mills,						1	1			1			3	
Woolen and worsted mills,						1	7			7			66	
Not specified textile workers,							2			5			8	
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>														
Broom and brush makers,			1			9	10			18	3	1	120	8
Button makers,													2	
Electric light and power companies,							1							
Electrical supplies,						4	1			2	1		49	4
Gas works,										1			2	1





TABLE XIII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Degree of Disability, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	Permanent Total.	Permanent Partial.	Temporary Total.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>469</b>
Agriculture, . . . . .	—	1	130
Forestry, . . . . .	—	2	97
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	—	—	34
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	1	2	208
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>279</b>
Mining, . . . . .	—	—	1
Quarrying, . . . . .	—	9	278
<b>Building Trades.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5,843</b>
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	5	85	5,843
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,065</b>
Fertilizer makers, . . . . .	—	1	105
Paint makers, . . . . .	—	—	48
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	—	5	303
Soap makers, . . . . .	—	4	98
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	—	1	511
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>523</b>
Brick makers, . . . . .	—	3	101
Potteries, . . . . .	—	1	23
Tile makers, . . . . .	—	—	14
Glass makers, workers, . . . . .	—	1	66
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	—	2	123
Marble and stone cutters, . . . . .	—	5	196
<b>Clothing.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>327</b>
Clothing makers, . . . . .	—	—	220
Corset makers, . . . . .	—	—	32
Hat makers (wool or felt), . . . . .	—	—	27
Shirt, collar and cuff makers, . . . . .	—	—	48
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,926</b>
Bakeries, . . . . .	—	19	402
Butter and cheese makers, . . . . .	—	—	1
Candy, . . . . .	—	8	333
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	—	—	133
Flour and grain mills, . . . . .	—	1	8
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, . . . . .	—	1	16
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	—	13	609
Sugar makers and refiners, . . . . .	—	2	160
Other food preparers, . . . . .	—	5	264
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>15,436</b>
Agricultural implements, . . . . .	—	5	110
Automobile factories, . . . . .	—	22	672
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	—	2	243
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	1	180	8,536
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	—	19	595
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	—	20	924
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	—	5	91
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	—	124	4,265
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4,457</b>
Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . . . . .	—	2	59
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . . . . .	—	4	96
Shoes, . . . . .	—	105	3,129
Tanneries, . . . . .	1	33	1,159
Trunk makers, . . . . .	—	2	14
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>555</b>
Breweries, . . . . .	—	4	447
Distilleries, . . . . .	—	—	11
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . . . .	—	1	97

TABLE XIII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* —  
Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Permanent Total.	Permanent Partial.	Temporary Total.
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	—	143	2,356
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	—	29	507
Furniture, . . . . .	—	24	627
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	—	8	229
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	—	19	161
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	—	63	832
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	1	73	1,318
Brass mills, . . . . .	—	11	323
Clock factories, . . . . .	—	—	9
Copper factories, . . . . .	—	—	63
Gold and silver workers, . . . . .	—	4	80
Jewelry factories, . . . . .	—	7	147
Lead and zinc factories, . . . . .	—	—	24
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	—	14	92
Watch factories, . . . . .	—	1	91
Brass and copper, . . . . .	—	3	107
Other metal workers, . . . . .	1	33	382
<b>Paper.</b>	—	57	1,888
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	—	12	216
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., . . . . .	—	4	138
Paper mills, . . . . .	—	33	1,327
Pulp mills, . . . . .	—	—	23
Other papers, . . . . .	—	8	184
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	—	17	584
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	—	17	584
<b>Textiles.</b>	6	307	11,876
Carpet mills, . . . . .	—	8	237
Cotton mills, . . . . .	4	157	6,903
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	1	11	590
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	—	5	216
Knitting mills, . . . . .	—	4	357
Lace and embroidery makers, . . . . .	—	—	4
Linen mills, . . . . .	—	2	112
Print works, . . . . .	—	9	266
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	—	6	178
Sail, awning and tent makers, . . . . .	—	—	14
Silk mills, . . . . .	—	6	118
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	1	84	2,381
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	—	15	500
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	2	173	6,647
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	—	2	33
Button makers, . . . . .	—	1	86
Cigars, . . . . .	—	—	41
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	—	8	395
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	1	61	2,238
Gas works, . . . . .	—	4	520
Oil works, . . . . .	—	—	16
Rubber factories, . . . . .	—	42	1,593
Straw workers, . . . . .	—	—	20
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	—	5
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	—	1	198
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	—	28	773
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	1	26	729
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	—	11	1,433
Water transportation, . . . . .	—	11	1,433
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	3	76	9,351
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	1	30	1,904
Livery stables, . . . . .	1	3	166
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	—	19	1,989
Street railways, . . . . .	—	10	1,762
Steam railroads, . . . . .	1	14	3,530

TABLE XIII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* —  
Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Permanent Total.	Permanent Partial.	Temporary Total.
<b>Express Companies.</b>	—	4	846
Express companies, . . . . .	—	4	846
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	—	—	420
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	—	—	420
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	—	—	129
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	—	—	129
<b>Trade.</b>	1	92	7,050
Banking and brokerage, . . . . .	—	—	21
Insurance, . . . . .	—	—	45
Real estate, . . . . .	—	2	187
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	—	90	6,307
Stockyards, . . . . .	—	—	27
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	—	—	289
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	1	—	174
<b>Professional Service.</b>	—	6	314
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	—	6	314
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>	—	26	1,511
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	—	19	1,279
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	—	7	232
Totals, . . . . .	21	1,684	76,603

TABLE XIV. — *Conjugal Condition and Dependency in Cases of Fatal Injury, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

INDUSTRIES.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Divorced.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.	Cases in which there were no Dependents.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Agriculture, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	10	-	-
Forestry, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
Animal husbandry, . . . . .	2	4	-	-	11	2	1
Ice harvesting, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Extraction of Minerals.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Quarrying, . . . . .	1	5	1	-	16	1	1
<b>Building Trades.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
Building and hand trades, . . . . .	14	47	3	-	120	11	5
<b>Chemical and Allied Products.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Other chemical workers, . . . . .	2	6	1	-	13	-	2
<b>Clay, Glass and Stone Products.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Lime, cement and gypsum, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>Food and Kindred Products.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
Bakeries, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Candy, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Fish curers and packers, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Slaughter and packing houses, . . . . .	-	4	1	-	10	2	-
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products.</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>
Automobile factories, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	4	-	-
Car and railroad shops, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Foundries and metal working, . . . . .	5	6	1	-	15	5	2
Iron and steel mills, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	8	-	-
Ship and boat building, . . . . .	3	3	2	-	10	3	2
Wagons and carriages, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	10	-	-
Other iron and steel workers, . . . . .	4	6	2	-	17	9	1
<b>Leather and its Finished Products.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
Shoes, . . . . .	3	2	-	-	6	5	-
Tanneries, . . . . .	-	8	-	-	17	2	-
<b>Liquors and Beverages.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Breweries, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	4	1	-
Distilleries, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
<b>Lumber and its Remanufacture.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Box makers (wood), . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Furniture, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	4	-	1
Pianos and organs, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Saw and planing mills, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	3	1	-
Other woodworkers, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	5	1	-
<b>Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Tin-plate factories, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
<b>Paper.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
Box makers (paper), . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paper mills, . . . . .	3	6	-	-	16	4	-
Other papers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Printing and Bookbinding.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Printing and publishing establishments, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	1	1	1

TABLE XIV. — *Conjugal Condition and Dependency, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Divorced.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.	Cases in which there were no Dependents.
<b>Textiles.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>
Carpet mills, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Cotton mills, . . . . .	4	8	1	-	15	5	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	11	-	-
Hemp and jute mills, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Knitting mills, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Rope and cordage factories, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	2	2	-
Silk mills, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	1	-
Woolen and worsted mills, . . . . .	2	10	-	-	14	4	-
Not specified textile workers, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Miscellaneous Industries.</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>
Broom and brush makers, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	3	-	-
Electric light and power companies, . . . . .	1	8	-	-	26	2	-
Electrical supplies, . . . . .	2	4	-	-	8	2	1
Gas works, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	8	-	-
Rubber factories, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
Gas and electric companies, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	6	1	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, . . . . .	2	4	1	-	17	4	-
<b>Water Transportation.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Water transportation, . . . . .	3	7	-	-	17	4	1
<b>Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . . .	6	10	5	-	44	3	4
Livery stables, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . . . .	9	5	3	-	17	6	7
Street railways, . . . . .	2	16	1	-	42	5	1
Steam railroads, . . . . .	24	47	4	1	127	12	23
<b>Express Companies.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Express companies, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
<b>Telegraph and Telephone.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Telegraph and telephone, . . . . .	3	3	-	-	13	3	1
<b>Miscellaneous Transportation.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	9	-	-
<b>Trade.</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
Real estate, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	18	27	6	-	96	15	11
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	3	1	-
<b>Professional Service.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	3	2	-	-	4	2	2
<b>Domestic and Personal Service.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	5	3	-	-	5	4	2
<b>Totals,</b> . . . . .	<b>147</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>77</b>

TABLE XV. — *Insurance Company Transactions under the Act, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

Number of employees receiving medical services only, . . .	76,904
Number of employees receiving compensation only, . . .	7,703
Number of employees receiving both medical services and compensation, . . . . .	27,453
Number of cases reported requiring neither payment of compensation nor medical expense, . . . . .	54,804
Number of fatal injury cases reported in which dependents totally dependent for support upon the employee were left, under section 6, Part II. of the act, . . . . .	239
Number of fatal injury cases in which dependents partially dependent were left, . . . . .	55
Number of fatal injury cases in which no dependents were left, . . . . .	43
Total compensation paid all injured employees and dependents of all fatally injured employees, . . . . .	\$1,738,011 61
Payments covering medical and hospital services and medicines, under section 5, Part II. of the act, . . . . .	\$907,175 67
Estimated liability on account of compensation due injured employees and their dependents, covering the amount of deferred payments for losses incurred and the estimated cost of undetermined losses, . . . . .	\$1,589,550 86
Estimated liability on account of medical services rendered but not yet paid, . . . . .	\$146,128 05
Compensation paid in fatal injury cases in which dependents totally dependent survived, . . . . .	\$102,813 31
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under item 12, . . . . .	\$690,429 40
Compensation paid in fatal injury cases in which dependents partially dependent survived, . . . . .	\$14,485 99
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under item 14, . . . . .	\$59,499 01
Payments covering fatal injury cases where no dependents survived, under section 8, Part II. of the act, . . . . .	\$5,626 39
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under section 8, Part II. of the act, . . . . .	\$7,802 00

TABLE XVI.—Study showing Condition of Dependents in Certain Uninsured Fatal Cases, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Report Number.	Industry.	Occupation.	Age.	Wage.	Amount Payable under Act in Analogous Cases.	Dependents.	Settlement.	Financial Condition.
3455	Steam railroad, . .	Yard brakeman, .	40	\$25 00	\$4,000 00	Widow, . . .	\$1,275, . .	Widow in comfortable financial condition.
8274	Telephone, . . .	Plant lineman, .	21	15 00	2,500 00	Mother, . . .	\$2,490, . .	No further information available.
10770	Steam railroad, . .	Brakeman, . . .	35	25 90	4,000 00	Widow and four children.	No settlement yet; \$3,000 offered.	No further information available.
22966	Steam railroad, . .	Crossing tender, .	61	10 50	3,500 00	Widow and one son,	\$500, . . .	Widow being supported by family. Financial condition good.
24171	Steam railroad, . .	Bridge worker, .	28	17 04	200 00	No dependents, .	Suit pending, .	No further information available.
24514	Telephone, . . .	Lineman, . . .	38	21 00	4,000 00	Widow and nine children (under 18 years).	\$3,200, . .	Widow and children in very poor circumstances.
25342	Farmer, . . .	Farmhand, . . .	49	12 00	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	No settlement yet, .	Widow and children in Italy are destitute.
32870	Steam railroad, . .	Hostler, . . .	43	20 16	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$200, . . .	Widow works daily for her support and that of her children.
35294	Street construction, .	Laborer, . . .	28	15 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$1,150, . .	Widow living at home with mother, and has been in ill health since death of husband. Financial condition poor.
36026	Fisherman, . . .	Fisherman, . . .	52	20 00	4,000 00	Widow, . . .	No settlement, .	Widow conducts boarding house for livelihood.
36384	Gas works, . . .	Foreman, . . .	55	24 00	4,000 00	Widow, . . .	\$1,000, . .	Widow received insurance and small benefit for death, in addition to settlement.
36393	Steam railroad, . .	Freight flagman, .	51	33 00	4,000 00	Widow and five children.	\$1,500, . .	No further information available.
38175	Steam railroad, . .	Section laborer, .	35	12 35	4,000 00	Widow and four children.	Suit pending, .	No further information available.
41436	Steam railroad, . .	Brakeman, . . .	23	18 69	2,500 00	Parents, . . .	\$1,000, . .	Family in poor financial condition.



41483	Telephone manufacturing.	Tool maker,	34	24 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	No settlement yet; \$2,750 offered.	Widow received \$1,200 insurance. She is supporting herself and family by taking roomers.
42836	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	59	18 00	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	Case in hands of attorney.	Family is in very poor financial circumstances.
44453	Express,	Transferman,	21	13 85	2,000 00	Parents,	No settlement,	Parents in need of assistance.
46019	Steam railroad,	Engineer,	50	56 05	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$10,000,	Family in very good circumstances.
47005	Steam railroad,	Fireman,	27	18 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	Case in hands of attorney.	Receiving aid from State.
47485	Steam railroad,	Fireman,	28	23 10	200 00	No dependents,	No settlement,	Family in fair circumstances.
47489	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	25	18 00	2,500 00	Parents,	\$500 and lawyer's expenses.	Parents not in good financial condition.
47490	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	22	18 00	2,500 00	Mother and four younger sisters and daughters.	\$600,	Family in poor financial circumstances.
50495	Steam railroad,	Locomotive engineer,	48	34 00	4,000 00	Widow and two daughters.	\$1,000,	Financial condition not favorable.
50952	Steam railroad,	Freight brakeman,	43	22 58	4,000 00	Widow,	No settlement,	Life insurance of \$1,600 only means of support.
50954	Steam railroad,	Freight brakeman,	30	16 08	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$1,500,	Widow has been ill since death of husband, and has not been able to work. Financial condition poor.
54481	Steam railroad,	Freight conductor,	54	31 00	4,000 00	Widow and daughter,	\$2,500, minus lawyer's fee.	Widow and daughter are working for their living expenses.
55566	Steam railroad,	Crossing flagman,	60	10 50	200 00	No dependents,	Suit pending,	Estate of deceased inventoried at \$3,000.
59767	Machinery manufacturers.	Truckman,	74	11 00	3,570 00	Widow,	No settlement,	Widow dependent upon a small sum which she had saved.
66109	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	30	23 00	4,000 00	Widow and daughter,	\$500 offered.	Widow unable to work. She and daughter have made their home with her brother, as they have no other means of support.
67912	Steam railroad,	Locomotive engineer,	36	35 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$8,500,	Widow and children comfortably situated.
73908	Steam railroad,	Yard brakeman,	32	21 60	2,000 00	Mother and orphaned nephew.	Suit pending; \$1,500 offered.	Mother and nephew being supported by brother of deceased.
78120	Steam railroad,	Freight conductor,	51	29 40	4,000 00	Widow and son,	Satisfactory settlement.	Financial condition good.
83293	Steam railroad,	Engine wiper,	40	11 70	200 00	No dependents,	\$240,	No further information available.

TABLE XVI. — *Study showing Condition of Dependents in Certain Uninsured Fatal Cases, etc. — Concluded.*

Re- port Num- ber.	INDUSTRY.	Occupation.	Age.	Wage.	Amount Payable under Act in Analogous Cases.	Dependents.	Settlement.	Financial Condition.
88253	Steam railroad, .	Brakeman, .	21	\$22 00	\$2,500 00	Mother, . . .	No settlement yet, .	Mother has since married and is working.
88256	Steam railroad, .	Freight brakeman, .	28	20 55	4,000 00	Widow, . . .	No settlement, .	No further information available.
28559	Steam railroad, .	Ash pit man, . . .	33	15 12	4,000 00	Widow and daughter, .	Suit pending, . .	Widow receiving aid from city.
21781	Farmer, . . .	Laborer, . . .	50	15 00	4,000 00	Two children, . . .	No settlement, .	Family in poor circumstances. Insurance money covered burial expenses. Family in poor circumstances.
70594	Teamsters, . . .	Teamster, . . .	40	10 00	200 00	No dependents, . .	No settlement, .	No further information available.
86555	Steam railroad, .	Brakeman, . . .	25	24 50	200 00	No dependents, . .	Satisfactory settle- ment.	No further information available.











